Matthew Mansfield Neely

LATE A SENATOR FROM
WEST VIRGINIA

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Memorial Services

HELD IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH
REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

Matthew Mansfield Neely

LATE A SENATOR FROM
WEST VIRGINIA

U.S. Eighty-fifth Congress,
Second Session, 1958.

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Biography

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY was born in Grove, Doddridge County, W. Va., November 9, 1874; attended the public schools and Salem College at Salem, W. Va.; served as a private in Company D, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War; was graduated from the military and literary departments of the University of West Virginia at Morgantown in 1901 and from the law department of the same university in 1902; was admitted to the bar in 1902 and commenced practice in Fairmont, Marion County; mayor of Fairmont 1908–1910; clerk of the State house of delegates 1911–1913; was elected as a Democrat to the Sixty-third Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John W. Davis; reelected to the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses and served from October 14, 1913, to March 3, 1921; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1920 to the Sixty-seventh Congress; elected in 1922 as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1923, to March 3, 1929; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1928; elected to the United States Senate in 1930; reelected in 1936 and served from March 4, 1931, until his resignation on January 12, 1941, having been elected Governor of West Virginia, serving until January 15, 1945; unsuccessful candidate for election in 1942 to the United States Senate; elected to the Seventy-ninth Congress (January 3, 1945-January 3, 1947); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1946 to the Eightieth Congress; elected to the United States Senate in 1948; reelected in 1954 and served from January 3, 1949, until his death in the naval hospital, Bethesda, Md., January 18, 1958; interment in Woodlawn Cemetery, Fairmont, W. Va.

Memorial Services
for
Matthew Mansfield Neely

Eighty-fifth Congress
Second Session

Proceedings in the Senate

MONDAY, *January 20, 1958.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of the living and of the living dead, amid all the tensions of these days which, with their vast issues, demand our utmost that freedom may endure, there come to us constant reminders, as comrades vanish from our side and sight, that swift to its close ebbs out life's little day.

We think gratefully today of a colleague who has passed through the door called death to a larger room of service and progress. As a Member of this body for a long span by our reckoning, he served his State and the Nation and this Capital City. Thou knowest that with faith undimmed, with valor and unbowed head, he met the inroads of bodily affliction.

We remember today his vivid personality; his rugged belief in government not of the elect, but of the elected; his uncompromising candor; his hatred of cant and hypocrisy; his unbroken loyalty to the welfare of the toilers for more abundant life. We are conscious, now that his voice is stilled, of those qualities which bound him as with bands of steel to those who labored by his side.

Emulating our fallen comrade, in a dark day when so many lights have gone out, may we join those who, refusing to curse the darkness, light the candles of faith and hope. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, it is with sorrow that I announce to the Senate the death on Saturday morning, January 18, 1958, of our colleague, the senior Senator from West Virginia—Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY.

Later, as is the custom of the Senate, there will be set aside a day when Members of this body will have an opportunity to speak in eulogy of our departed colleague, this distinguished statesman. At that time I expect to speak again in respect to Senator NEELY.

However, I should like now to state briefly some facts about his life and his great record of public service and to make some brief, personal observations concerning his long and eventful career.

MATTHEW M. NEELY was born at Grove, Doddridge County, W. Va., November 9, 1874.

In 1902, he graduated from West Virginia University, and was that year admitted to the Marion County bar. He was a successful lawyer from his earliest days at the bar, and occasionally found time throughout his busy public career to take part in trials before the courts.

The first public office he held was that of mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., an office to which he was elected in 1908. From that time until his death—a period covering half a century—he dedicated his abilities to serving the people of his State; and they reciprocated by electing him to Congress 10 times, and once to the governorship of his State.

He served as clerk of the house of delegates from 1911 to 1913, and was first elected to the House of Representatives on October 14, 1913, to fill an unexpired term in the 63d Congress. He was reelected to the 64th, 65th, and 66th Congresses.

In 1922, he was elected to the first of five terms in the Senate. He was elected to a second term in 1930, and was relected in 1936.

He resigned from the Senate on January 12, 1941, to become the Governor of West Virginia.

In 1946, he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1948 was again returned to the Senate. He was reelected in 1954 for the term beginning January 3, 1955.

On October 21, 1903, MATTHEW M. NEELY was united in marriage to Miss Alberta Claire Ramage, of Fairmont, W. Va. This gracious lady survives him, as do two sons and a daughter, Alfred R. Neely, John Champ Neely, and Mrs. Harold S. Pettit.

Senator NEELY was a member of numerous charitable, fraternal, and civic organizations. He was a veteran of the armed services of our country, having served in the First Regiment, West Virginia, Voluntary Infantry, throughout the Spanish-American War.

Although an injury he sustained in a fall a little more than a year ago kept him confined to the hospital much of the time during the 85th Congress, his keen interest in the problems of our country remained as great as ever. Despite his physical infirmities of the past months, his mind remained sharp and clear to the last. One of his last, great resolutions, expressed only a short time before his death, was to gain congressional approval for a large cancer research program.

Upon learning of Senator NEELY's death last Saturday morning, I made the following statement, with which I close my remarks today:

I have learned with great personal sorrow of the death of Senator NEELY. So far as I know, no one has served our State longer or more notably in the National Government, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives. He also served as Governor of the State. His long career in public life has been equaled by very few men. He was a noted and eloquent orator and a strong advocate of any cause that he espoused. While we belonged to different political parties, our personal relationship as Senators was friendly and cordial, and we conferred upon subjects of interest to our State. The people of West Virginia mourn the passing of their distinguished fellow citizen and statesman. I extend to the members of his family my deepest sympathy.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and request its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 243) was read, and considered by unanimous consent, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. MATTHEW M. NEELY, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of — Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased at Fairmont, W. Va.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator NEELY, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until Thursday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Thursday, January 23, 1958, at 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, *January 23, 1958.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Honorable MATTHEW M. NEELY, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia.

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF THE LATE SENATOR MATTHEW M. NEELY, OF WEST VIRGINIA

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair announces that, pursuant to the second resolving clause of Senate Resolution 243, relative to the death of Senator NEELY, of West Virginia, agreed to on Monday last, the Chair appointed on the 21st instant the members of the committee to attend the funeral at Fairmont, W. Va., on yesterday.

The members of the committee are as follows: Mr. Revercomb, Mr. Johnson of Texas, Mr. Knowland, Mr. Murray, Mr. Hill, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Johnston of South Carolina, Mr. Morse, Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Beall, Mr. Bible, Mr. McNamara, Mr. Thurmond.

MONDAY, *January 27, 1958.*

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a few minutes ago, all of us were proud to join in honoring the seating of a new Senator from West Virginia, one of the most distinguished citizens from that great State. For some time I have planned to pay this tribute today. I am sure that West Virginia's new Senator will be pleased to have me say these few words about my very dear friend, Senator MATT NEELY.

Mr. President, in the words of Job, chapter 30, verse 31, today "My harp also is turned to mourning, and my organ into the voice of them that weep," as I give this brief tribute to MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, late senior Senator from the State of West Virginia, to whom as man, friend, preceptor, and fellow political warrior I owe a debt of gratitude that cannot be repaid.

Since he was first elected to public office as mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., in 1908, MATTHEW NEELY'S energies, his intelligence, and his facile tongue have been devoted to furthering the political and economic freedoms of all Americans. Although his forebears were among the Revolutionary fathers,

and his maternal grandfather served the Union, only to perish in Andersonville prison, Senator NEELY was one politician who never needed to call down the heroism of his ancestors in his own behalf. His reputation among the great liberals of the 20th century is well fixed in American history. The workingman, the housewife, the struggler against prejudice and injustice—all found a champion in MATTHEW NEELY.

It is said that a man is known by the company he keeps and by those he chooses to emulate and admire. In 1942, Senator NEELY paid tribute to Senator George Norris at a testimonial dinner. "Thomas Jefferson," Senator NEELY said, "Abraham Lincoln, William Jennings Bryan, 'Battling Bob' La Follette, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and George Norris constitute the most brilliant stars in the brightest constellation of America's humanitarian statesmen." Surely Senator NEELY deserves to be included among them in the pages of this country's history, I believe he will be.

There is one certain test, Mr. President, and it is an acid one, of a man, and it is the degree to which he is capable of arousing devotion and loyalty in those who work for him. Measured by this standard, MATTHEW NEELY stands paramount. The devoted service given him by Leo Casey, chief clerk of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, was a dedicated and moving demonstration of the love and affection he evoked from those close to him. Evelyn Nolan, his personal secretary; and George Arnold, his administrative assistant, have also borne witness, through their unstinting service, to the high quality of greatness that he so well exemplified.

I expect that his friends and colleagues will remember MATT NEELY best for his unquenchable zeal and penetrating phrase for exposing the hypocrisy in American life—not just in politics, I may emphasize, but in all American life.

Candor in politicians is not always counted as an asset by some, but Senator NEELY's life exemplified the fact that truth eventually emerges from even the most carefully contrived

welter of misrepresentation and accusation. He might well say with Caesar—and I have no doubt that the quotation was included in his well-furnished store of Shakesperian learning—

> There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats;
> For I am arm'd so strong in honesty,
> That they pass me by as the idle wind
> Which I respect not.

That Senator NEELY was a deeply religious man was brought home again to me upon the occasion of one of my visits with him at the hospital, when, in speaking of his illness, he likened himself to King Hezekiah, and he quoted the first two verses of chapter 38 of the Book of Isaiah. I remember the incident well, because at that time he said to me, "Wayne, I do not know if I will be back with you in the Senate." Then he called my attention to this great, old biblical story, and quoted the following from the Book of Isaiah:

> In those days was Hezekiah sick unto death. And Isaiah the prophet, son of Amoz came unto him, and said unto him, Thus sayeth the Lord, set thine house in order: for thou shalt die, and not live.
>
> Then Hezekiah turned his face toward the wall, and prayed unto the Lord.

Senator NEELY then told me the old Bible story about King Hezekiah praying for more time to complete his unfinished work.

The additional 15 years of the Biblical story was not granted to Senator NEELY to complete his work. In the largest sense, his work to achieve justice, to eradicate from our society the evils of sickness and economic insecurity, and to bring to the afflicted compassion is never completed. Each of us, Mr. President, should count ourselves most fortunate, if when the time comes, it can be said of us that we had accomplished a small portion of the great legislative work that stands as the enduring tribute to MATT NEELY. I thank God for the life of Senator MATT NEELY.

Memorial Services

MONDAY, *August 4, 1958.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, Father Almighty, in reverence we stand before Thy greatness that we cannot comprehend, as our little lives are enfolded by a love that is broader than the measure of man's mind.

Yet, we are grateful that our eyes have seen beauty, our hearts have felt love, our minds have discovered truth, and our wills have been gripped by purposes that lift and ennoble and tie us to causes greater than our own brief span.

As this day his colleagues remember the qualities which endeared him to multitudes in the States which trusted and honored him, we thank Thee for the private life and the public service of MATTHEW M. NEELY, a workman, who needed not to be ashamed, and who now rests from his labors.

Facing the tasks of a new week, give us a vision of the far-off years as they may be if redeemed by the Son of God, so that we shall take heart and shall battle more valiantly, as with eager devotion we dedicate the Nation's strength to throw open to all mankind the gates of a new life.

We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

Remarks by Senator Johnson

Of Texas

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, there are very few men who had such a tremendous impact upon the character of Congress for as many years as did the late Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY. For 44 years MATT NEELY was associated with Congress. He served in both the House and in the Senate, and even when he left us for a term as Governor of his beloved West Virginia, the force of his ideas could still be felt in this Chamber. He was a dedicated man, fiercely devoted to the ideals which he had embraced.

He was a fighting man, who threw all of his tremendous energy and the inexhaustible resources of his oratory into the causes which were close to his heart. MATTHEW NEELY always met an issue head on. He would not compromise a principle or retreat an inch from the ground upon which his conscience told him he should stand. But even his strongest opponents respected him and admired him. What is more important, they liked him. They all recognized the inner sincerity of this towering, energetic figure.

The mountains of West Virginia are rugged and tall. The people of West Virginia live by the State's motto—"The mountain men are always free." MATT NEELY spoke the heart and soul of a rugged mountain man of West Virginia, who will always be free.

But I think the best monument to MATT NEELY will be the determination that Americans will always be free.

Remarks by Senator Dirksen

Of Illinois

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, to me it has always been passing strange how a little act displaying interest or kindness can unlock the door of another man's heart and permit one to walk in. But so it was with MATTHEW NEELY. It was my privilege to serve with him in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Long ago he became a militant crusader for the Neely-Pepper bill to augment research in the field of cancer. That measure was under some fire in the House when it came on for consideration. At that time he was Representative NEELY. For ought I know, I may have been the only minority Member who joined the crusade and made an effort to secure the enactment of that measure. When this legislative adventure had been concluded MATT NEELY came to seize my hand, and for the first time I learned the reason for the deformity and missing fingers and why he became such an inspired missionary in the crusade against cancer.

It was symbolic of a far greater heart—a heart and soul which embraced all causes where the well-being of humanity was involved. Coming from a mining State, he threw himself into the fight for a mine-safety bill so that men going down to bring up that resource in the depths of the earth with which to warm the firesides and drive the spindles and wheels of commerce would have the maximum chance to return to their families at the end of each day.

Like John Brown, who came from Kansas to Harpers Ferry in a day of judgment, MATT NEELY could thunder against things undone or things done wrong by his estimates. Like a circuit-riding preacher in pioneer days, he could wrestle with the Devil even as Jacob wrestled with the angels. Like

a Will Rogers, he could draw upon an endless fountain of quaint humor for any occasion. And like a gentlehearted minstrel, he could coax from the recesses of memory those sweet and lilting things to bring comfort to a weary soul.

Like a golden overlay was his indomitable spirit. His courageous approach to the everyday challenges of life was not unlike that spirit which, after a lifetime of pain and torture, made the young William Ernest Henley write his imperishable poem, Invictus:

> Out of the night that covers me,
> Black as the pit from pole to pole,
> I thank whatever gods may be
> For my unconquerable soul.

Such was the spirit of MATT NEELY.

Remarks by Senator Revercomb

Of West Virginia

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, it was with sorrow in my heart that I formally announced to the Senate last January 20 the death on Saturday morning, January 18, 1958, of the senior Senator from West Virginia—Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY.

Although word of Senator NEELY's passing was not unexpected at the time—for he had been grievously ill for some months—I am sure it came as a shock to his family, his colleagues, his friends and acquaintances throughout the country, and that it caused mourning in thousands of homes in West Virginia and elsewhere.

It is likewise a solemn occasion today as Members of this body pay their final tribute to our departed colleague, who spent a total of 35 years in Congress.

If one might sum up in a sentence the chief characteristic of Senator NEELY, who served 5 terms in the House of Representatives, 5 terms in the United States Senate, and a term as Governor of his State, I believe that sentence would read—"He had a fighting heart."

He had experienced both victory and defeat during his long and eventful years—but he always came back fighting. And when the ultimate defeat came, as it must to all men, he went down fighting.

I distinctly recall his appearance on the Senate floor for the last time, just 12 days before his death. Although he had to ride in a wheel chair, he insisted on attending the opening of Congress on January 7, 1958. Both time and age found in him a valiant, stouthearted opponent who fought to the very end.

Senator NEELY had an amazing career, overshadowed by few men in public life throughout the Nation's history.

The son of a country doctor, he was born on a farm in Doddridge County, W. Va., November 9, 1874. As a boy, he worked on the family's 150-acre farm, attended a country school, to which he walked more than a mile each weekday, 4 months each winter.

In 1893, he successfully passed an examination for a teacher's certificate, and the next fall was given a school at Windom, a small mining community in Mineral County. During those early teaching days, he attended spring terms at Salem College, earning his way by working and using the savings from his meager salary to further his education. In the fall of 1897, he entered West Virginia University, where he continued to work at a variety of jobs to help pay his way.

The Spanish-American War's outbreak found him enlisting as a private in Company D, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, at the first call for volunteers. He served 7 months, but was a member of the National Guard from 1900 to 1911, when he was mustered out with the rank of major. Until his election to the United States Senate, he was familiarly known as Major NEELY.

Returning to West Virginia University in 1899, he resumed his studies leading to a law degree. His forensic ability, for which he was later to become noted, was already in evidence, and he won numerous awards in oratory and debating. Receiving his law degree in 1902, he immediately began his career at the Marion County Bar.

Senator NEELY's first venture into politics was in 1908, when he was elected for a 2-year term as mayor of the city of Fairmont. He first gained statewide attention when he was elected clerk of the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1911.

His first big opportunity in politics came when President Woodrow Wilson in 1913 appointed the distinguished John W. Davis, of Clarksburg, later the Democratic candidate for

President, as Solicitor General of the United States. Mr. Davis resigned his seat in Congress, and Mr. NEELY was elected to the unexpired term.

After being elected to three full terms in the House of Representatives, he was elected to the United States Senate in 1922. He was defeated for reelection in 1928, but 2 years later he was returned to the Senate for his second 6-year term, and was reelected in 1936.

In 1940, he was elected Governor of West Virginia, resigning his seat in the Senate on January 12, 1941, to be inaugurated chief executive of the State.

In the middle of his term as Governor, he again sought election to the Senate in 1942, and was defeated. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1944, defeated for reelection in 1946, and was returned to the Senate in 1948. He was in the fifth year of his fifth term in this body when he passed away at the age of 83.

Thus, for half a century, he was a dominant figure in State and national politics, championing many a cause that attracted national attention.

I became acquainted with Senator NEELY many years ago, and our relations throughout the years were pleasant and cordial. We were political opponents in two senatorial campaigns, with the decision of the electorate a draw. He was a tireless campaigner, to be sure, but I can say in all truth and sincerity, I never had a fairer opponent on the public forum.

Senator NEELY was one of the most colorful figures ever to serve in Congress. His powers of oratory are well remembered by those here. He could be sharp in criticism, quick in repartee, flowery in eulogy, and brilliant in his choice of words. Few men were his peer in the use of the English language. Few men exceeded him either in ability or in the fighting spirit he displayed in the causes he supported.

As the Fairmont West Virginian, the Republican newspaper published in Senator NEELY's hometown, pointed out at the time of his death:

If the real test of a man is his ability to face disaster unafraid, then Senator NEELY was pretty much of a man. As we have previously suggested, the Senator never appeared at better advantage than when he met defeat. It will be noted that only 2 years passed after each of his political defeats before he regained the victory. He was a fighter without a doubt.

The Senator's record speaks for itself and even the most bitter of his political opponents will have to admit that it was a record unsurpassed in this and other States. Like all of us, he had his faults, but we will leave it to the partisans to point them out. Today, we remember a man who served his people and often served them well; a man who never ceased to fight for what he believed to be right.

I would also like to quote from an editorial that appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch at the time of his passing:

Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, of West Virginia, died at 83 as rambunctious a liberal as when, in his undergraduate days, he burned the president of West Virginia University in effigy for being too reactionary. The 50 years he spent in public life were years of solid service because to him politics was people—the coal miner, the railroadman, the elderly widow, the man out of a job.

As mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., as United States Representative, Governor of West Virginia, and United States Senator, Mr. NEELY fought to make government mean more in the lives of most individuals. He was working for old-age pensions and protections for organized labor even before the New Deal. Social security, organization for world peace, aid to the needy, railroad retirement legislation, and legislation for the coal miners—these were measures close to his heart.

One of Senator NEELY's accomplishments during his first term in the Senate was to gain enactment in 1928 of the first bill ever approved by either House requiring the Federal Government to enter the war against cancer. And one of his last acts was to press for more funds with which to carry on the cancer research program.

He now rests from his labors, but the results of his long years of service in the Halls of Congress will be in evidence for many years to come.

Mrs. Revercomb joins me in expressing once again our deepest sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Alberta Clara Ramage Neely, their two sons, Mr. Alfred Neely and Mr. John Neely, and their daughter, Mrs. Corinne Neely Pettit.

Remarks by Senator Hoblitzell

Of West Virginia

Mr. HOBLITZELL. Mr. President, I rise today to join my senior colleague in paying tribute to the memory of the late Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY.

A native son of West Virginia, he devoted the major part of his adult life to the service of the people of that State as mayor of his hometown of Fairmont, Governor of the State, and a distinguished Member of both Houses of Congress.

In the Senate he served long and faithfully as a member of the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, but he is probably best remembered for his work as chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, where he affectionately came to be known as the "Mayor of Washington."

But with all the honor and recognition that were to be his during his lifetime, he remained, above all, a devoted servant of his beloved West Virginia and its people—and this affection was returned in kind wherever he traveled among his fellow mountaineers.

Senator NEELY was one of the great trial lawyers of my State. I remember well, as a student in the university listening to the Senator defend the rights of a poor man in the courts of our State and winning his case. Few men in public life had a greater knowledge of the Bible or a more intense devotion to the teachings of the Master. His whole career was guided by an abiding faith in the Christian spirit. He was a loyal alumnus of our university, and throughout his career maintained a great interest in its welfare, both academic and athletic. He loved to cheer on our athletic teams with the gusto of an undergraduate. I was privileged to be appointed by Senator NEELY as a minority member of

the board of governors of our university, and know whereof I speak in this respect.

A shining example of this devotion to his native State was his untiring efforts to secure better safety standards for employees in the coal mines. His eventual success in this field is probably responsible, more than any other factor, for the sharp decrease in coal mine accidents in recent years.

If there is a single word, which more than any other, seems best to describe Senator NEELY, that word is "courageous." Once he was convinced of the merit of a particular issue, he would fight with all his power in behalf of that issue, regardless of the odds against him. His final dramatic appearance on the Senate floor in a wheelchair just a few scant days before his death was only the last inspiring example of the fighting spirit which was his trademark throughout his political career.

Senator NEELY and I were members of different political parties, and consequently found ourselves in disagreement at times on several issues. But I never failed to be impressed by the conviction and ability with which he put forth his views on any question. He was undoubtedly one of the most colorful and persuasive orators ever to sit in this body. And these differences were, I am sure, merely a disagreement as to method in furthering the same common purpose—the service of the people of West Virginia and the Nation.

I will defer to those Members of the Senate who had the good fortune to serve with Senator NEELY and who can relate, better than I, his many accomplishments in this body. But I can say that even though he has passed now to his final great reward, the effects of his labors here in the Senate will serve as lasting evidence of his efforts to provide, in the way he thought best, a better life for his fellow West Virginians and all America.

Mrs. Hoblitzell joins with me today on this solemn occasion in once again expressing our deepest sympathy to the members of his devoted family.

Remarks by Senator Thurmond

Of South Carolina

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the late MATTHEW M. NEELY was a man who commanded the respect and admiration of everyone with whom he came in contact. He was a man of great ability and strong character, and the force of that ability and character enabled him to be an outstanding Senator.

I felt a special personal tie with Senator NEELY for three reasons: First, his daughter, Mrs. Corinne Neely Pettit, is now living in the State which I have the honor to represent in the Senate. Second, I had the pleasure of serving with Senator NEELY in the work of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and there I had ample opportunity to observe his great ability for analyzing and perfecting the legislation which came before the committee. Finally, I attended Senator NEELY's funeral, and, on that sad occasion, I met his devoted wife and family. One could not meet his family without realizing that they were a great help and support to him, and to his career.

The Senate feels his loss greatly, and I feel a sense of personal loss.

Remarks by Senator Murray

Of Montana

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of a truly great distinguished Senator.

In the death of MATTHEW NEELY we have lost one of the most sincere, able, and untiring servants this country has ever had. I served with him in this body back in the days of the great depression, when unemployment, bankruptcy, and economic distress were threatening the foundations of our country. Millions of unemployed were tramping the streets of the Nation seeking jobs, and the very future of our republic was in jeopardy. Senator NEELY supported every honest effort to find solutions for our economic and social problems. He became recognized as a true friend of labor. He was loved and respected by all his colleagues because of his spirit of cooperation in all the efforts that this body took during those painful years of the depression.

It is not necessary to make any lengthy address covering all of MATTHEW NEELY's good works. His accomplishments in the field of human welfare are on the record and will stand as an enduring monument to his memory down through the years to come.

Remarks by Senator Hill

Of Alabama

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, when MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY passed out of the company of living men, our hearts were sad, for we knew that we had lost a dear friend and a remarkable man.

He is the only West Virginian in the history of the State to be elected to the United States Senate five times. He is the only West Virginian in its history to serve as Representative, Senator, and Governor.

His rise to fame was typically American. He was born in a log cabin. He taught school for $35 a month. He worked his way through college. He came from a sturdy line of Revolutionary patriots. His father was a country doctor who healed the sick and helped the poor for miles around, but never sent out any bills. His mother was a relative of Bobbie Burns, the Cotter King, who lived and died in Scotland, but is honored and loved in every land. His kinship with Bobbie Burns may well account for MATT NEELY's love of poetry and his deep devotion to the welfare of the common people. His speeches were brilliant. They were studded with lovely jewels from the Scriptures and from quotations from the choice and master poets of the ages. He was as familiar with Homer and Virgil, with Ovid and Livy as he was with Shakespeare, Sir Thomas More, Tennyson, and Walt Whitman.

MATT NEELY was, above all, a humanitarian, dedicated to the best interests of all the people, whom he served so unselfishly. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the Senate and always cherished and exemplified the highest and noblest traditions of his chosen profession. MATT NEELY was one of the last of the old-school orators in the Senate. His eloquence, his nimble wit, his dramatic delivery, his powerful

logic marked him as one of the greatest among the many great to sit in this body. Who that was privileged to hear him speak can ever forget him?

MATT and I served together on the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. There he was always the spokesman for the people, the champion of the underprivileged and the disadvantaged. When a representative of the forces of reaction sought in the name of the Constitution to stop some much-needed forward movement, MATT would cry out in the words of Woodrow Wilson, "The Constitution is a vehicle of life, not an instrumentality of death."

I wish I could tell the whole story of MATT'S work. He was ever the warrior for those who labor and toil—the coal miner in the dark and the damp, the steelworker before the blazing furnace, the railroad worker walking the heavy cars in the darkness of the night, the farmer toiling in the field. Always he served the aged, the blind, the needy and dependent children. He declared: "Our system of free education is indispensable to the maintenance of all the good that we have accomplished in the past, and all the best that we hope to achieve in the future." Again and again he proclaimed the words of Edmund Burke: "Education is the cheap defense of nations," and he applauded the wisdom of Horace Mann when he said, "Education is our only political safety. Outside of this ark all is deluge."

MATT NEELY was a valiant fighter for the health of our people. He waged a persistent battle against cancer, which he described as "the most terrifying, agonizing foe of the human race." More than 25 years ago he passed through the Senate the first bill ever introduced in either House of Congress for the purpose of providing Federal funds with which to finance medical research for the extermination of cancer.

In the last conversation I had with him, before he was taken ill and had to be carried to the Bethesda Naval Hospital for his long and fatal illness, he told me that he wished

to come before the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which I am the chairman, and which handles the funds for medical research, to make a plea for an appropriation of $100 million to carry on the battle against cancer. He said to me, "Medical science has conquered yellow fever, diphtheria, typhoid, and smallpox, and robbed leprosy and tuberculosis of their terrors. But, in spite of all that physicians, surgeons, chemists, biologists, and all others have done to destroy or restrain this monster, it still remains the constantly advancing, defiant, devouring foe of the human race." We arranged for his appearance, but before he could come, tragic to say, dread cancer struck him low.

We can well say of MATT NEELY that which he said of Alben Barkley—"For his meticulous patriotism we extoll him, for his matchless eloquence we laud him, for his unfailing humanitarian service we love him."

In a moving address on the floor of the Senate on October 6, 1939, MATT NEELY, in calling for repeal of the Embargo Act, gave what I have often thought to be his credo. If he could speak to us at this hour, I believe he would speak to us in the words with which he closed his address—

> Let us have faith to believe that sometimes the sun of righteousness will rise with healing in His wings and illumine every highway—that the hands of the Infinite will ultimately make every crooked path straight; and that the pure white light of the crucified Christ streaming down from the ineffable throne of God will at last dispel the midnight darkness that obscures our vision, stays our progress, and envelops our little lives; and that the holy peace that passeth all understanding will become the heritage of every human heart forever and forever.

Our fathers' God, from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet today, united free,
And loyal to our land and Thee;
We thank Thee for the decade done,
And trust Thee for the coming one.
Oh, make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And cast in some diviner mold,
Let each new decade shame the old.

This man was my warm and personal friend.

With the deepest gratitude for MATT NEELY'S sympathetic heart, his lofty statesmanship, and his never-failing devotion to duty, his name is written high on the scroll of those who have lived to serve our country and to bless mankind.

Remarks by Senator Mansfield

Of Montana

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is a sad duty to participate in an occasion of this kind. However, we would not be beholden to ourselves if we did not say what we thought about some of our departed colleagues.

I recall first making the acquaintance of MATTHEW NEELY when I served in the House of Representatives. I know the type of fine man he was. The thing I remember most of all is his appearance before a committee on which I served in the House when he requested an appropriation of a large sum of money to fight cancer, the disease which, over the years, has afflicted so many of our people.

This was not a new idea with Senator NEELY, because, as has been indicated this morning, for more than 25 years in both the House and the Senate he endeavored to do all he could in behalf of striking back at this disease which has taken the lives of so many of our people.

Much of the success which has been achieved in the Federal Government's part in the fight against that disease is due, in my opinion, in large measure to the efforts put forth by Senator NEELY.

Senator NEELY had a distinguished career as a soldier, as Governor, as Representative, and as Senator. He always was a fighter. It is true that at times he compromised. But he compromised not because he wanted to, but because the force of events forced him to do so.

He was steadfast in his opinions. He was a great statesman. He fought always for the best interests of his State and country.

Remarks by Senator Bible

Of Nevada

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, through the years the walls of this historic Chamber have reverberated with the stentorian tones of many famous orators. High on the list of this illustrious group stands the name of MATTHEW M. NEELY, who had represented his native State of West Virginia for a total of 25 years in the United States Senate at the time of his passing earlier in this session.

As I look back to January 11, 1955, the date on which I was assigned to the Senate Committee on District of Columbia, there comes to mind vividly the picture of MATT NEELY presiding over our deliberations. He was a veritable storehouse of knowledge, and he delighted in sharing with his colleagues the benefits of his wisdom and his wit. I can recall his wry, yet sage, advice to persons appearing before a committee for confirmnation of their particular appointments that many a lawyer had lost his case by overpleading.

Frequent mention has been made today of the classical store of learning possessed by Senator NEELY. There is a selection from the Shakespearean tragedy, Coriolanus, which I believe fits him, and it is one he undoubtedly knew and cherished. The occasion of the quotation was a discussion between two citizens prior to the election of a consul, the highest office in the gift of the ancient city. In speaking of the candidate, one man said:

> He hath deserved worthily of his country; and his ascent is not by such easy degrees as those who, having been supple and courteous to the people, bonneted, without any further deed to have them at all into their estimation and report; but he hath so planted his honors in their eyes and his actions in their hearts, that for their tongues to be silent and not confess so much, were a kind of ingrateful injury; to report otherwise were a malice that,

giving itself the lie, would pluck reproof and rebuke from every ear that heard it.

Senator NEELY was a fighter for his people. The mountains of West Virginia are peopled by a brave and frugal folk who are on constant speaking terms with hard work. The middle-aged couple, in clean but worn clothing, who passed in silent reverence before his bier, symbolized the deep respect held for him by thousands of others who stood there in spirit. So, too, were the mine workers coming off shift, who lined the streets as he was borne to his final resting place overlooking the city and the hills he loved so much. These miners were a symbol of the millions of American working men and women who owed to Senator NEELY a debt of everlasting gratitude.

His oratorical brilliance was a byword in the Senate, where he used it to sparkling advantage on numberless occasions. He probably rose to his greatest forensic attainments, however, during the heat of the political campaigns he so thoroughly enjoyed.

I recently came across an example of his campaign oratory in a copy of a satirical editorial aimed at him during his initial Senate bid in 1922.

Quite naturally, Mr. President, Senator NEELY'S needling drew the editorial wrath of a Huntington, W. Va., newspaper, which pointed out that he had been dubbed the "Billy Sunday" of politics, an appellation which Senator NEELY later said was pinned on him by Senator W. E. Chilton. It is interesting to note that, despite the newspaper's caricature of him, he won his Senate seat that year and, with only one setback, was a dominant figure in public life for more than half a century, holding at one time or another the offices of mayor of his hometown, Representative in Congress, Governor, and United States Senator.

Today, Mr. President, we are gathered to pay final homage to that fighting man, who has won the final victory, an honored death in the service of his friends and countrymen.

Remarks by Senator Talmadge

Of Georgia

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the expressions of my colleagues in lamenting the passing of Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, of West Virginia.

While I did not have the privilege of knowing Senator NEELY intimately, I always admired the brilliance and dedication of his service and the magnitude of his accomplishment.

As a scholar and a thinker, as a moving and persuasive orator, as a courageous champion of the workingman and as a devoted servant of all the people, he had no peer.

His memory will serve as an inspiration to all who follow in his footsteps.

Remarks by Senator Morse

Of Oregon

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, earlier in the session I paid heartfelt tribute to the memory of MATT NEELY. In the intervening months, I have grown to feel even more keenly the loss of that great, free, humanitarian spirit. His was the honesty and candor that is the salt of the Senate, which gives savor to our legislative work, and preserves us from the tame acceptance of expedient and unprincipled legislation. The sham, the tawdry, and the second rate would shrivel like the salted garden snail, when his corrosive tongue and brilliant mind exposed them in all their inadequacy; and for this, we are indebted to him in the past and for as long in the future as those of us, who knew MATT NEELY, and loved him, remain here on the floor of the Senate, which he loved so passionately and well.

To understand the notable political career of MATT NEELY, one must understand the Populist movement in American history. He was one of the last remaining Populists on the American political scene. He was the great exponent of human rights. He was dedicated to the preservation of civil liberties and constitutional rights. He was a true crusader for the civil liberties and the constitutional rights of the American people. He believed in the democratic process. He recognized the precious right of the ballot as the rod of deliverance of the people from political malfeasance and betrayal of public trust by partisan and expedient politicians. He was, for years and years, the leader in the Senate in the fight for home rule for the people of the District of Columbia and for the enactment of a home-rule bill which would permit

the people of the District to elect their own mayor and to enjoy all the voting rights of freemen.

Mr. President, I did not mean to speak again, to expand on what I had previously said about our beloved colleague; but on this day of memorial and tribute, it seemed but fitting to add this final word to the memory of MATT NEELY.

Remarks by Senator Smith

Of New Jersey

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, MATTHEW M. NEELY—or MATT, as all of us called him—was one of the rare persons who constantly grow in our affections as we come to know them better through the years. MATT NEELY was elected many times to the House of Representatives. He was elected to the Senate, defeated, and elected again. He resigned from the Senate to become Governor, and later returned to the Senate again. I had the great privilege of coming to know him intimately, because, after his last election to the Senate he was a member, with me, of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, where he served with real distinction and with the reputation of always fighting for what he believed in.

He was a great representative of labor, and his loyalty to that cause was outstanding. On many occasions he and I were on opposite sides of the fence in the committee, but when, in 1953, through a change in the administration, I became chairman of the committee, MATT was an absolutely loyal and wonderful supporter, and gave me the maximum of support and aid.

We became warm friends, because both of us had a strong feeling that committee meetings should begin on time. I remember well that, because of his insistence on this principle, I was put to it, as chairman, to get to the committee meetings at least as soon as he did. We developed quite a competition, based on a growing affection.

I was deeply moved at his human interest. At a time when my own beloved wife was quite ill, he used to ask me daily how she was, and told me that he prayed each day for her recovery.

I recall that, during the closing days of his life, many times he left the hospital and came to the Senate, in loyalty to his party, when he felt that his vote was needed. In the passing of MATT NEELY, both Mrs. Smith and I have lost a warm personal friend, and we extend to his wife and family the deep affection that he always showed to us.

Remarks by Senator Robertson

Of Virginia

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, those who were privileged to serve in the Congress with our late colleague, Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, will long remember what a unique and colorful figure he was in the public life of his native State of West Virginia and of America.

His public career was unique by reason of the fact that, commencing with his election as mayor of his hometown of Fairmont, he served continuously for a period of 50 years in the highest offices within the gift of the West Virginia electorate, and did so regardless of whether the State was controlled by the Republicans or the Democratic Party. Not in modern times has anyone served first in the House of Representatives, then in the United States Senate, then as Governor of his home State, again in the House of Representatives, and, finally, to fill out his 50 years of public service by election to the United States Senate for a 6-year term beginning January 3, 1949, and reelection for another 6-year term beginning January 3, 1955.

Senator NEELY's service in public life was colorful in that he served his State with unabated zeal, he espoused the cause of the underprivileged with undaunted courage, and he reconciled his political activities with a high code of Christian ethics.

Mr. President, it was my privilege to know Senator NEELY as a Member of the Senate prior to his resignation on January 12, 1941, to become Governor of West Virginia. It was my subsequent privilege to serve with him in the House during the 79th Congress. It was during that service that he and I formed a warm personal friendship which never was abated during the following years, even though he and

I did not always see eye to eye on all the economic issues confronting our Nation.

When Senator NEELY returned to the House at the commencement of the 79th Congress, he was technically a freshman, and as such not entitled to assignment to any of the top ranking committees. It will be recalled that on the House side the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are nominated in a caucus of the entire Democratic membership, and those Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are the committee on committees, comparable to the steering committee of the Senate, for the committee assignment of other Democratic colleagues.

Since I served on the Ways and Means Committee, and West Virginia had no member on that committee, it was my privilege to nominate for committee assignment colleagues from West Virginia as well as from my own State. Former Senator NEELY, since, technically, he was a freshman in the House, appealed to me to get him assigned to the Appropriations Committee, generally regarded in the House as the most important committee next to Ways and Means. When I was successful in that undertaking, Senator NEELY not only expressed his appreciation, but through the years continued to express his warm friendship, which I fully reciprocated.

As is well known in his home State, Senator NEELY was an able lawyer and a brilliant and effective advocate before a jury. He was an eloquent and resourceful speaker, as much at home on a memorial occasion as in the political forum. But no tribute to his service to his generation will be complete without a reference to his vast knowledge of the Bible and the many passages therefrom which he could quote from memory. I hope someday, Mr. President, that a future historian will examine the speeches made both in the House and the Senate and cull therefrom the many quotations from the Bible which Senator NEELY used, because they will reflect better than any feeble words of mine the true character of a colleague whom we all loved and whom we all still greatly miss.

Remarks by Senator Cotton

Of New Hampshire

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I cannot refrain from joining my voice to those of other Senators who have spoken in tribute to the memory of the late Senator NEELY, of West Virginia, and I have a special reason for so doing. The memories and impressions which abide with us the longest and make the deepest imprint upon us are the memories of our youth. Strange as it may seem, though I have served in this body only a few years, more than 30 years ago, as an employee of this body, I used to sit on the divans which are located in the rear of this Chamber, and listen to the great Senators of those days. So my first recollection of MATTHEW NEELY was when he was a comparatively young man, serving his first term in the Senate of the United States.

Sitting on the other side of the aisle, surrounded by men like Oscar Underwood, Joseph T. Robinson, John Sharp Williams, and some of the giants of that day, I remember him in the power and the vigor of his young manhood, when his fiery eloquence was reinforced by a ringing voice and a spirited delivery.

As a young man, I remember some of his philosophic speeches. One that I particularly recall was given by him in Statuary Hall, at the dedication of a statue of one of the Southlands' great heroes.

I need no notes to remind me of the opening of that speech, for I never forgot how Senator NEELY began his remarks:

> When God made Dixie He must have been in a particularly happy frame of mind, for with one gesture of His generous hand He unfurled a thousand square miles of blue sky like a scroll from the Ohio to the Gulf and from ocean to ocean. He lighted it with the same smiling sun that shed its brilliant rays over cultured Athens and the golden age of Pericles and shone over happy Italy when Horace sang of the field and of the vine.

Mr. President, more than 30 years later I had the honor of coming to this Chamber as a Senator. When I returned only two men sat in the Senate whom I remembered when I was an employee here. One was the late Senator Walter George, of Georgia, and the other was Senator NEELY. Although time and the years had somewhat muted his voice, and although it was only occasionally he burst forth with the flashes of the fire, of the eloquence and of the power of the years gone by, time had not dulled his devotion to principle, the fineness of his character, or his dedication to the public good as he saw it. So it was a peculiar honor for me to be able to serve as a very junior and a very humble colleague in the closing days of a great career.

Remarks by Senator Carlson

Of Kansas

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, as we pay tribute today to the memory of Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, I am reminded of my many years of pleasant association with him. I was a Member of the House of Representatives in 1936 when he was again returned to that body where he had served in earlier years. We became closely associated at that time, and, because of his great experience in the legislative field, he was of much help to me.

Senator NEELY was a friendly man, easy to become acquainted with, and pleasant to work with.

Both of us left the House of Representatives to serve as Governors of our respective States, and later both of us had the privilege of serving again together in the Senate of the United States.

With this background, it was only natural that we should become closely associated in our work together in the Senate.

It was a privilege to serve on the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee with Senator NEELY during his entire service in the Senate. It can be truly said that the Federal employees of our Nation never had a more loyal or truer friend than Senator NEELY.

I think I should mention that Senator NEELY is 1 of 89 of our Nation's citizens since the beginning of our Nation who have had the honor and privilege of serving in the House of Representatives, as governors of States, and in the United States Senate.

It was my privilege to attend Senator NEELY'S funeral services at Fairmont, W. Va. Here again one could observe the great respect and the high regard in which he was held by the people of his State and particularly the citizens

of Fairmont. As evidence of this it was most noticeable that as the funeral procession moved through the streets of Fairmont to the cemetery, the citizens were lined on both sides of the street with hats removed and heads bowed, giving expression of the respect and kindly feeling they had for a citizen who had gone to his great reward.

The State and Nation have been greatly enriched by the life and services of Senator NEELY.

Remarks by Senator Stennis

Of Mississippi

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I was not privileged to serve with the late MATT NEELY during his first tenure in the Senate. I came here during his absence. I remember quite well his bright, cheery disposition, his great capacity to make friends quickly, and the very fine way in which he executed his duties when he came back to the Senate following the elections of 1948.

I did not have the privilege of serving on a committee with him while he was here, and we were not thrown together to any great extent in the work of the Senate, except for such business as was transacted on the floor.

He had a fine sense of justice, and the very highest sense of obligation in carrying out his public mission, as he saw it.

Another outstanding attribute of his, which will abide with us, and I think will live as a model to the country, was his very earnest and sincere interest in what was the public good and what was, after all, best for the people.

That was his main guideline, his main measuring stick. When he had made that determination, he never swerved. In my opinion, no public servant exhibited a greater courage in the performance of his duty. I admired that very fine quality in him.

I should like especially to be associated with the eloquent tributes paid by his long time colleagues, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Hill], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Robertson], and other Senators. They outlined the fine qualities of this truly wonderful public servant, because they knew him from long association. My acquaintance with him extended over a much shorter period, but I found in him the same qualities which other Senators have so well set forth.

Remarks by Senator Saltonstall

Of Massachusetts

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say a few words about the late illustrious Senator from West Virginia, MATT NEELY. I first knew him when he came to Massachusetts as the Governor of his State, when I was the host at the Governors' Conference. We formed a special friendship then, which continued through the years in the Senate. While I did not always agree with everything he said on the floor of the Senate, I always felt that what he said arose from the convictions of his spirit. He always stated his beliefs in clear and unmistakable terms.

We will miss MATT NEELY. I wanted to add these few brief remarks of mine to the many commendatory statements which have been made about Senator MATT NEELY this morning. We want more good men like MATT NEELY to serve with us.

Remarks by Senator Aiken

Of Vermont

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I was privileged to serve on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with Senator NEELY for many, many years. Senator NEELY was devoted to the laboring people and, in fact, to the rural people and all the people. He worked for them very fearlessly all the time he was a Member of the Senate. He believed that what was good for his people was good for the country as a whole. In fact, he was right about that. He was not inclined to be overawed by strong opposition. In fact, I believe the greater the opposition, the more he welcomed it. He was particularly able to hold his own when he was in a fight in behalf of what we call the little people, the ordinary people, those who may not have so much in wordly goods and in opportunity as others have. They have lost a real friend and champion in the death of MATTHEW NEELY.

Remarks by Senator Sparkman

Of Alabama

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I speak now about our late friend, Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, of West Virginia. To me, Senator NEELY always was a most interesting person. I knew him first when he was a Member of the Senate, later when he was Governor of his State, later when he was a Member of the House of Representatives, and still later when he again became a Member of the Senate.

I was with him in his home State of West Virginia, campaigning through the hills and mountains of that State. I was with him in his home area, and spoke on the same platform with him.

In watching him work in the Senate, I observed his tremendous drive and enthusiasm, and the vigor which he gave to every job to which he devoted himself. To me, he was a remarkable man. I have often referred to him as the "old war horse." He was a war horse in the cause of the Democratic Party in his State, and in any cause which he undertook to support on the floor of the Senate.

As the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Aiken] has so well said, Senator NEELY was a scraper. He was unafraid. The greater the challenge, the more firm and determined he became. The greater the obstacle, the more of a challenge it was to him. We shall not see his like soon again. We miss him now, and we shall continue to miss him.

Our sympathy goes to the members of his family, his loved ones; and our condolences go to the people of his State, whom he so well served throughout so long a time.

Remarks by Senator Neuberger

Of Oregon

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I did not know Senator MATTHEW NEELY so well personally. I did not serve with Senator NEELY on any committees; therefore, I cannot claim an intimate, personal friendship with him.

But what impressed me about Senator MATTHEW NEELY was the courage with which he faced death.

I believe Senator NEELY was the first Senator in modern times, either in the Senate or the House, to advocate the spending of $1 billion for cancer research. He, ahead of any other Member of the Senate, stood in this Chamber and advocated many times the spending of unlimited funds with which to investigate and ascertain the causes, and then possibly the cure, of the most sinister series of diseases plaguing mankind; the malignant diseases which are known under the general head of cancer.

Of course, Senator NEELY was joined in this effort by such other distinguished Members of this body as the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Hill], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. Smith], the Senator from Washington [Mr. Magnuson], and others who shared Senator NEELY'S interest in medical research. But Senator NEELY stood first in this respect. This indicates that he knew full well what cancer is and all of its grim, sinister, mysterious implications.

Yet, stricken though he was with cancer, he was brought to the Senate floor on many occasions on the arms of members of his staff or in a wheelchair, so that he could participate in crucial votes and causes in which he was interested, and to which he was dedicated.

I think every one of us came to have new respect and admiration, if that were possible, for Senator NEELY when he demonstrated this type of true valor, when he was facing the grimmest antagonist which any human being can encounter.

We talk a great deal about courage when someone casts an unpopular vote on this or that issue, but what is that compared with the type of courage demonstrated by Senator NEELY as he faced his last great encounter on earth?

In speaking of MATT NEELY, I can only say that fortunate indeed is the State whose Representatives serve without selfishness and without fear.

Remarks by Senator Ervin

Of North Carolina

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I had the privilege of serving for a brief period in the House of Representatives with MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, and I also had the privilege of serving with him in this body. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Revercomb], who, earlier today, spoke so eloquently in reference to Senator NEELY's services and contributions to society. As has been so well said by others, Senator NEELY was one of the greatest fighters in our political history for the causes in which he believed.

Remarks by Senator Case

Of South Dakota

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, it was also my privilege to serve in both the House of Representatives and the Senate with MATT NEELY. I did not come to know him so well in the House of Representatives; our service there together was for a limited time.

But when I first came to the Senate, I served under him for 2 years, when he was chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Then I followed him, for 2 years, in serving as chairman of that committee.

Mr. President, I have never had a more delightful association under the chairmanship of any Member of Congress than the one I had with him; nor was I ever extended more courteous, fair, and considerate treatment when he became the ranking minority member of that committee, in the 83d Congress.

MATT NEELY was a man of high principle and of honor; and he faithfully kept every statement he made to me with respect to a position on a bill, on appointments for committee meetings, or in regard to a position which might be taken in a conference. Those who have served in parliamentary bodies know that the word of one legislator to another in regard to matters in conference or matters of procedure is of the highest importance. I do not mean to say that Senator NEELY and I always took the same position; but whenever he told me that a certain position would be the one he would take that was the position he took.

He was considerate of those on this side of the aisle, when we were in the minority; and I hope we reciprocated in that regard when he and those on his side of the aisle were in the minority.

Mr. President, I should like to say something about the service of MATT NEELY, both as a Member of the House of Representatives and as a Member of the Senate. At this particular time, as we draw near to adjournment, we shall miss two things, in particular, which MATT NEELY used to do for us: One was to review the great amount of time spent in debate and in what he regarded as sometimes unnecessary verbiage. The other was to review, with the eloquence he had in surpassing degree, the achievements and qualities of departed colleagues.

Today, there is no one to render that service in the way that MATT NEELY did. But, Mr. President, I trust that those of us who have been privileged to hear his beautiful tributes to other departed Members of this body will recall with full appreciation his ability as a panegyrist; and I hope that each one of us will in his heart and mind ascribe to MATT NEELY the beautiful tributes which he would have uttered of a departed colleague possessing of his own high character and qualities, were he here to do so today.

Remarks by Senator Church

Of Idaho

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, it would be presumptuous for me to speak at length of MATT NEELY. It was not my good fortune to know him well, personnally. I met him and spoke with him on only two occasions. Both times, he was in a wheel chair, stricken by a fatal illness which soon was to take him to his death before I had an opportunity to know him well. But on both occasions, he treated me with such kindness and generosity that I shall always remember him, as I shall remember the courage he displayed in coming to the floor of the Senate to cast his vote when he thought it might be vital to the cause he served. I marveled at his courage. I admired his steadfast loyality to party and to country.

I am sorry I could not have known him better. He served in the greatest traditions of this body, and reflected much credit on the people of West Virginia.

Remarks by Senator Martin

Of Pennsylvania

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I join with my colleagues in tribute to a great American statesman whose presence in this Chamber was an inspiration to us all.

With a profound sense of personal loss, I salute the memory of MATT NEELY as a comrade-in-arms, an infantry soldier, and as a veteran of the Spanish-American War, whose ranks are being sadly depleted with the passing of the years.

MATT NEELY interrupted his college studies to answer President McKinley's call for volunteers in 1898. He served throughout the war with Spain in the 1st Regiment, West Virginia Infantry, an outstanding unit of that victorious army in which every man was a volunteer.

That was threescore years ago—a long time as we measure the span of man's allotted years on earth. But in those intervening years MATT NEELY gave patriotic and dedicated service to his native State of West Virginia and the Nation as governor, as a Member of the House of Representatives, and as United States Senator. The high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens of West Virginia was amply demonstrated by his election to 5 terms in the House and 5 terms in the Senate.

MATT NEELY was endowed by nature with many praiseworthy qualities. He was an orator of exceptional eloquence. He was a man of deep religious convictions. He was a devout student of the Bible and was guided in his public and private life by its sacred teachings. In legislative debate, he was always able to call upon quotations from Scripture and from classical literature to illuminate and support his arguments.

He was a man of courage, who fought with all his heart and spirit for the principles in which he believed. We honor his memory as a great American.

Remarks by Senator Wiley

Of Wisconsin

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, he was rugged, like the mountains of West Virginia.

He had in him the zeal of the ancient prophets of the Bible whom he so often quoted.

This was the late MATTHEW M. NEELY, whom we honor today.

The people of his State need few, if any, reminders of the fact that MATTHEW NEELY lived among them and served them long and well.

The many high honors which they accorded him as mayor, as Congressman, as Senator, as governor, attested to their faith in this stanch battler.

MATTHEW NEELY was a man who was to the depths of his being a fighter for his convictions.

He was a man, steeped in the lore of his West Virginia, but steeped, as well, in a more ancient lore—the lore of the Holy Scripture.

He could not only quote from the Good Book; he could fight for it, for its principles, as he interpreted them.

The people of the District of Columbia will remember him well, for his devoted services to the Greater Washington area.

Associated with his name in the legislative annals of this land are a great many bills for the welfare of the American people.

He was an individualist, with strong personality, with deep and sustaining views.

In a State which plays the political game hard, he wrote some of the most significant chapters of struggle and contest.

The State of West Virginia will long remember him as a dedicated son, and stalwart champion.

Remarks by Senator Beall

Of Maryland

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, on Saturday, the 18th of January 1958, the people of this country and the people of the State of West Virginia lost a man whose deeds and words will forever endear him in the hearts and minds of these citizens. This man was our esteemed colleague in this body and my very dear friend of 20 years, the late Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, of West Virginia.

Senator NEELY was a true American in every sense. His battles were fought for the sole purpose of aiding those who most required help and were unable to help themselves, and at the same time he was equally forceful in defending the rights of those who could. He was loved and admired by a multitude of men. his colleagues here in the Senate, the membership of labor unions, the civil servants, but most of all by the people of the great State of West Virginia. Nothing can attest to this great admiration more forcefully than a simple glance at the biographical record of Senator NEELY, and reflecting on the great honors and trust bestowed upon him by those who were, to quote MATT NEELY, "magnanimous, loved and loving people of West Virginia."

MATT NEELY was a man who regarded time as a precious possession. He would, as most of us recall, be prompt for any meeting. He was brief and to the point always in his statements or speeches. The late Senator never failed to berate his colleagues for the lack of these virtues. I need only remind my colleagues of the speech this fine man would deliver on this floor entitled "The Senate's Unequaled Verbosity." Time was precious also because of a battle he was waging. The battle was not political. Had it been, I am sure MATT NEELY would still be with us today. This

man had, many years ago, taken up the sword against the worst indiscriminate disease that abounds on this earth. He had, since his earliest entrance into public life, declared a personal war on cancer. It seems to me that the best and most sincere tribute that we of this Chamber can possibly pay to MATT NEELY is to carry on the battle this fine American began many years ago. From his death let us strengthen ourselves with the wisdom he possessed to contribute to humanity the world over the means to cure this ravishing disease which plagues mankind.

Senator NEELY was the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. His leadership was an inspiration to all the members on that committee. He was the guiding light in the legislative proposals which came before the committee. A city such as the District of Columbia, which could not legislate for itself, looked to MATT NEELY for guidance and justice. The people were never disappointed. He accepted this challenge as he had each challenge in his life, and met it with profound wisdom. We of the Congress as well as the people of the metropolitan area, can only say a sincere " well done" to this fine American.

To the widow and children of Senator NEELY, Mrs. Beall and I would like to extend our deepest sympathy; to the State of West Virginia my sincerest thanks for having given me an opportunity to know this great man and to emulate his fine deeds. He was always a source of inspiration to me, as I know he was to this body.

We here will miss his eloquence and sagacious logic. We shall never forget our great friend from West Virginia. The life that he lived from its beginning, the son of a poor country doctor, until his demise as a United States Senator, should be an inspiration to both young and old throughout this country.

It is impossible for me to express fully my deep regard for this man and his principles. No one was more eloquent or

more a master of our language than MATTHEW M. NEELY. Therefore, in closing, I should like to pay honor to this dedicated public servant by quoting words uttered by him which best describe my feelings concerning his passing:

Fortunately for you and every other human being, there is One who never forgets and I have no doubt that on some future day He will place a starry crown upon your brow and say to you, in words or effect: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Remarks by Senator Kefauver

Of Tennessee

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, the death of MATTHEW NEELY marks the passing of one of the great public figures of our generation. Although we tend to look to the past for our heroes, we must recognize, when we consider the record of Senator NEELY, that we have had men of stature and statesmanship among us also.

Senator NEELY held some of the highest offices which political life holds open to American citizens. He was a Member of the House of Representatives, the Governor of West Virginia, and a long-time and venerable Member of the United States Senate. In all of these offices he was highly respected and he contributed immeasurably to the progress which occurred while he took active part in public affairs.

I was associated personally with Senator NEELY when he was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. I can personally testify to his excellence as a member of that committee. His views were always sought by the other members and given great weight merely because they were held by such an imposing and respected figure.

It pained me greatly to see MATT NEELY during his declining years, when he struggled to take his full part in spite of his serious illness. Ignoring his infirmities, he continued to come to the Senate, even if it meant being carried or wheeled in, in order to record his vote on the important issues facing the Nation. This was the kind of courage and integrity which was typical of Senator NEELY.

I am sincerely grateful that I had the privilege of serving in this body with MATTHEW NEELY. He was a friend and a counselor whose assistance and advice I sought on many occasions. In the short span of time since he passed from the scene I have felt his absence keenly. It is a privilege to pay my last respects to him at this time.

Remarks by Senator Pastore

Of Rhode Island

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the Senate pauses today to pay tribute to two genuine Americans—our late colleagues MATTHEW NEELY and KERR SCOTT. Perhaps the best eulogies of these men will not be spoken. They will be in the estimates of our hearts, which reached out to them in fellowship, and knew their kindnesses, their courtesies, their consideration, in all the complexities of the affairs we debate here and in the committees.

I have had opportunity to visit in West Virginia the home area of MATT NEELY, and to learn something of the rugged, real citizenship which adored him and so often and so long rewarded him with the privilege of public office. I had occasion to be close to MATT NEELY, so that I knew of his love for this city of Washington as a symbol of the country he loved with a deep patriotism and served with a deep devotion. Scholar and statesman, his learning and his logic animated and activated this Chamber to an extent seldom surpassed. We, too, were hurt as we saw the declining stages in his final courageous battle. But these hurt moments prepared us for the final leave-taking when his voice and his vigor were to reign here no more.

Remarks by Senator Johnston

Of South Carolina

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I remember well a subcommittee meeting of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee not many years ago. We were scheduled to convene at 10 o'clock in the morning. At the prescribed time I had failed to show up to open the meeting as chairman, as I had been in another meeting and was delayed for a few minutes. At 2 minutes past 10 MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY pounded the table and declared he was returning to his office where he could best utilize his time, and he departed with a burning comment about punctuality.

I do not believe anyone who has ever served in the United States Senate had a higher regard for punctuality than the late Senator from West Virginia. Nor did any man to my recollection have more courage to defend that principle or any other principle he adhered to. I shall never forget the drama of the time MATTHEW NEELY entered this very Chamber in a wheelchair, at the prescribed time, to vote to organize the Senate for the Democratic Party, the party which he loved as dearly as any Member from the time Thomas Jefferson founded it.

MATTHEW NEELY loved the Democratic Party and his State so much that, in 1940, he gave up his secure seat in the United States Senate to return to West Virginia to run for governor, to give the people, in his own words, "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

No State saw a more stirring campaign and no man scored his opponents more with fiery eloquence. But in later years, when his State papers were assembled for publication, MATTHEW NEELY "blue penciled" out his most biting, stinging

comments about his opponents. He was a man above gloating over his fallen political enemies.

One of the outstanding battles of his entire career, which someday will probably stand as a great symbol in a seemingly never-ending fight, was his declared war against the dread disease of cancer. His war against this disease began in the early days of his public career.

During World War II, in 1942, in an address to the American Cancer Society, the late MATTHEW NEELY in his eloquent manner declared:

> In spite of the blood-curdling crises with which man's inhumanity to man is threatening to banish liberty and religion and mercy from the globe, we must not be unmindful of the fact that there are other foes of mankind more deadly, more agonizing, and more unconquerable than those which at this very hour are terrorizing and slaughtering on every ocean and strewing like winter's withered leaves mangled, murdered men and women and children over land and sea from the English Channel to the heart of China and from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Arctic Circle.

Little did MATTHEW NEELY know then that this monster which he had been fighting all his life in his public and personal way would force upon him in later years probably the hardest fight of his life. And we in the United States Senate all know that his courage was unconquerable to the very end.

MATTHEW NEELY was a master of the English language and, above all, a chronic and eloquent quoter from the Scriptures.

He was one of the most powerful and colorful political and humanitarian figures in the history of the State of West Virginia. His career is filled with his attacks upon the crooked, the unethical and the evil. His career is replete with his battle for legislation to eradicate hate, disease, poverty, and ignorance. He was the foremost defender and crusader of the miners of his State and the other millions who labor with their hands for a living. Yet in this crusade MATTHEW NEELY was not an overbalanced or destructive legislator. In fact, despite his liberal record for the underprivileged and

the poor, he was once complimented, following his victory in a fight to prevent a packing of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with having rendered the coal industry of West Virginia a million dollars worth of service.

The late distinguished President of the Senate, Alben Barkley, declared in 1941 when Senator NEELY resigned to become Governor of West Virginia:

> No more capable, diligent, or devoted man has been a Member of the Senate in recent years.

I believe today we can elaborate on this. No more capable or devoted man has ever been a Member of the Senate of the United States.

In 1942, Senator NEELY, then Governor of his State, delivered a memorial address to the Morgantown Lodge No. 41 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks. In this address MATTHEW NEELY displayed in his superb way his deepest conviction of all, belief in the salvation of mankind in the resurrection, and in life everlasting.

"The grave is not the end for all," he said.

Then, in his stirring manner, he declared:

> God pity the man who doubts the existence of another life in another land.

I think the unconquerable spirit of MATTHEW NEELY can best be expressed in his own words which were delivered at the same Elks memorial in 1942:

> While we are busily engaged in weaving our names into the tapestry of private fortune and public fame; and while we are eagerly endeavoring to lay up for ourselves treasures upon earth, let us also make timely preparation for the coming of the inevitable hour in which every man must surrender his own soul. May we not be unmindful of the fact that death, "with icy hand that never tires and sickle keen that never turns its edge" comes nearer and nearer to everyone with every fleeting breath; that it comes indifferently "as a thief in the dead of night or as a royal guest at the blaze of noon." Let us bear this well in mind, not that our days may be consumed with impotent grief or our lives shrouded with

dispiriting gloom, but rather that we may be up and doing while opportunity's sun still shines, for the night cometh soon when no man can work. Henceforth let us labor in the Master's vineyard, with renewed energy and increased zeal, for on every hand one hears the universal prayer:

"God give us men.
The time demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands.
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking;
For while the rabble with their thumbworn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife; Lo! freedom weeps;
Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps.
I say again, again, God give us men."

Remarks by Senator Yarborough

Of Texas

Mr. YARBOROUGH. On January 18 last, there passed from this body one of the most vigorous and colorful figures of our era: it is, I think safe to assert that in MATTHEW NEELY the Senate could claim that it numbered once more in its midst a Senator of the old school. During the course of a long, strenuous and belligerent career (for he was a fighter by nature; no half-way measures for him). Senator NEELY never lost the traits which characterized him from the beginning—honesty, forthrightness, unflagging industry and an indomitable will in pursuit of whatever policy or legislative measure he thought was right. He was, I repeat, from first to last, a fighter. Would that there were more like him.

Born in a log cabin in this tiny hamlet of Grove, in Doddridge County, W. Va., on November 9, 1874, NEELY attended the district public schools and later, Salem College. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he enlisted and served as a private in Company D, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. After his discharge from the Army, Mr. NEELY was graduated from the military and literary departments of the University of West Virginia in 1901 and obtained his degree from the law department of the same institution the following year, all of which constituted excellent equipment for the long and distinguished public career which lay in the future.

Admitted to the bar the same year in which he obtained his law degree, Mr. NEELY immediately commenced practice in Fairmont; served as mayor of that city during the years 1908–10; as clerk of the State house of delegates from 1911 to 1913; was elected as a Democrat to the 63d Congress to fill

the vacancy caused by the resignation of John W. Davis; was reelected to the three succeeding Congresses; was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1920, the year of the Republican landslide. He was amply compensated for this defeat, however, by his election to this body in 1930. He resigned in January 1941, having been elected governor of his State, in which office he served for the succeeding 4 years. Again an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate in 1942, he was elected Senator to the 79th Congress, serving from January 1945 to 1947; unsuccessful candidate for the full term in 1946, he retired to the practice of law, but January 3, 1949, found him once more a Member of this body and here he remained until the end.

Thus, in brief survey, is summarized a public career, checkered and stormy, but full of vigor—always colorful, always interesting. Senator NEELY will be remembered, among many other things, as the author of the human rights bill. The residents of this District have especially cause to mourn him, for they never had a stancher champion in their long struggle for their right to the franchise. Senator NEELY once likened the disfranchised residents here to a "flock of sheep surrounded by a pack of wolves." Strong language—but our departed friend never minced words in defense of a cause in which his heart was enlisted.

I will never forget the day I was sworn in as a Member of the Senate of the United States, Monday, April 29, 1957. MATT NEELY was there in a wheelchair, plagued by the illness which took his life. With pain wracking his body, but with warmth and generosity in his heart, this man who had known both victory and defeat took my hand in his and said with tears in his eyes: "I've come to see you sworn in. This is a proud day for me." And he said more, words that will be etched on my heart as long as life lasts. Such a man was MATT NEELY; 2 minutes with him would lift a man for a life-

time He wore the toga of a Senator with honor to us and to the Nation as well as to himself.

In conclusion, I feel I can do no better than to quote my distinguished colleague from my State, when he declared, in the hour of Senator NEELY'S passing, that he had been a vital force in American public life for many years, praising him as a forthright and outspoken man and one of strength, warmth, and honor.

He was indeed all of these things. Thus let him abide in our memories.

Remarks by Senator Monroney

Of Oklahoma

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, today the Senate properly pauses to memorialize a former Member who has served his Nation and his State with distinction.

Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY was a fighter throughout his lifetime for the people of West Virginia and for opportunities of economic development in that great area. Its people, the farmer, miner, small-business man, and young men and women, were ever his concern.

Few men have had the privilege of serving in so many positions of great responsibility as did Senator NEELY. Almost every important office within the scope of the people of West Virginia to bestow was entrusted to him, and he fulfilled this trust with vigor and dedication.

Despite his failing health, he insisted on being present to cast votes on crucial bills. Several times during the session shortly before his death he came in a wheel chair from the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, scarcely able to reach the Senate floor, and with medical attendants accompanying him. Few men would have dared the chance of serious damage to their already impaired health as Senator NEELY did in his last few months. But he insisted that he meet the challenge of duty.

During his last illness I visited with him in the hospital. He was always interested in the condition of the workers of his State and talked not of his own health, but of legislation affecting the people he represented.

I doubt if I will ever see a man more determined to fulfill the obligation to meet a Senate rollcall than Senator NEELY, or one so anxious to fight for a cause in which he believed. It is this spirit of service that will long be remembered despite his passing.

Remarks by Senator O'Mahoney

Of Wyoming

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I first became acquainted with Senator NEELY so long ago that it is difficult for me to remember that so many years have passed. In 1917, I had become a student in the law school at Georgetown University. As the secretary of the late John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming, I was frequently upon the floor of the Senate and become acquainted, as long ago as then, with the work of Senator NEELY, of West Virginia. Later as a Member of the Senate myself, I served with him, sometimes on the same committees, but always here on the floor. Without any reservation, I may say of him that I have never known any Member of this body who was more diligent, more sincere, or more effective in the presentation of his views in behalf of the people of his State and the people of the entire United States. The State of West Virginia and the whole country suffered when the services of Senator NEELY came to an end.

Remarks by Senator Javits

Of New York

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to join the others of my colleagues who memorialized the passing of Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY. It is with a feeling of deep sorrow that I pay tribute to him, not only as a great statesman, but also in wholehearted acknowledgment of his constant devotion to the cause of his constituency and his country, and especially of his work as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, upon which I had the honor to serve.

MATTHEW NEELY'S rise to prominence followed the classical American pattern—he was born in a log cabin in West Virginia, taught school for $35 a month, and worked his way through college. From this he rose through service in the House of Representatives and the Senate and as Governor of his State to become one of the most beloved political figures in West Virginia.

I was privileged to be associated with MATTHEW NEELY for only a short time. I was always impressed with his strength, his vigor, his ability, and his devotion to high moral purpose. His profound knowledge and appreciation of the Scriptures and poetry have been an inspiration to his colleagues.

When I became a Member of the Senate in 1957, I was assigned to the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which MATT NEELY was then chairman; I came to have a great respect for his capabilities and diligence. He was often referred to as "the unofficial mayor of the District of Columbia" due to his distinguished service on the District Committee, of which he was chairman during the 81st, 82d, 84th, and 85th Congresses and of which he was a member during the 69th, 70th, and 83d Congresses. His death was not only

a loss to the State of West Virginia and the Nation, but to the voteless residents of the District of Columbia as well. District residents will long remember him with a feeling of gratitude for the many services he unselfishly rendered them both as chairman and as a member of this committee.

His colleagues and his countrymen mourn his loss. His was a fruitful and meaningful life, and his achievements and contributions will truly serve to preserve his memory.

Remarks by Senator Humphrey

Of Minnesota

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, my words can add little to the tribute, nothing to the regard and esteem that MATTHEW NEELY's life won from his colleagues in this body and from the people of this Nation. He was my dear friend, and I shall always remember him as a truly great American, and a fighting champion of the people.

I am conscious that it is certainly difficult and perhaps impossible to discover a single event, a solitary hour, that will explain the momentous courage and unflinching dedication. Yet in wondering at the degree to which MATT NEELY possessed those qualities, I cannot avoid being struck by the appropriateness of his connection with an event that occurred early in his career.

It is recorded that when he served in the National Guard of his native State—I believe he held the rank of captain at the time—there happened one of those catastrophes, all too common in those days. But this, even for that era, was an uncommon one. It was, indeed, the worst disaster in the history of American coal mining and it took place on a bleak December day of the year 1907.

Three hundred and sixty-one men and boys—mark that, boys—were killed when two mines of the Fairmont Coal Co., in West Virginia exploded. Out of the confused holocaust occasioned by that explosion there must, by reports of the event, have emerged eventually some sort of order.

In any case, a temporary morgue of sorts was established at some more convenient place, and there the bodies of the victims, both men and boys, were, so we may presume, laid out in more or less orderly fashion.

A number of National Guard men of the forces of the State of West Virginia were given the duty of guarding—belatedly, it would seem—those bodies.

Their commanding officer was a young captain. He was named MATTHEW NEELY.

Participation in such grim horror would of course make a strong impression on any man. But, I submit that it did more than make an indelible impression upon MATTHEW NEELY. His long and valiant career is sufficient evidence that the event became for him an irrevocable command that he obeyed, not merely for the period of guard duty but throughout his life.

In all the subsequent days of that life he remained on guard—not over those already crushed and maimed by one disaster peculiar to a pair of coal mines in West Virginia, but over those endangered by the crushing, bruising forces of social and economic conflict and inequities.

Here is a partial and inadequate explanation, then, of a man who was—to use that much abused appellation—a liberal. Here is some sort of explanation of the cause to which he was dedicated and which he advanced and supported by his acts.

It was MATT NEELY, understandably enough now, who worked zealously and successfully for the first Coal Mine Safety Act to be passed by the Congress of the United States. He shared in the leadership of the successful fight to give the Bureau of Mines the power to enforce safety measures in hazardous mines. He was always a friend to those men and women characterized as "labor."

He was consistently in the front ranks of those Members of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate—he served in both bodies—who were regularly counted among the befrienders and defenders of—I will not say "common" men and women because they are not—of those anonymous, those uninfluential, those unwealthy, and those most important citizens of this Nation.

In that role, he was a steadfast supporter of these measures of the New Deal and the Fair Deal that were concerned for the welfare, the betterment and dignity of these most important citizens.

MATTHEW NEELY gave, sometimes with caustic belligerence, always with vigor, his whole life to the service of his Nation and his State. As soldier in the Spanish-American War, as mayor of a town in his own State and as Member of Congress, as Senator, as Governor of his State, and then, again as Senator, he gave his life. He was first to bring the resources and powers of this country into the struggle against the dread enemy of cancer, which with tragic irony, made him its victim.

And in the immediate area surrounding the meeting place of this body to which he belonged, and which he generously served, he gave also his combative partisanship and untiring efforts. He was leader in this Senate in the fight for home rule for the District of Columbia.

But his service—the causes which he supported and for which he fought—are too many to be listed in this brief catalog. He was author of the human rights bill. His services on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare were immeasurable. The caustic lash of his acid rhetoric in the cause of social justice and the chastisement of verbosity is here noted, and I am sure remembered by us all.

So I must come to an end in remembrance of MATT NEELY'S loathing of loose loquacity, and perambulating pointlessness. I have said, Mr. President, what I have to say.

Except for this. The records show that there were occasions when MATTHEW NEELY lost this or that contest. Yet he always came back. He always returned to fight again another day, and to win. He was never finally defeated.

Nor is he now. Not even by that implacable hour that he has met. For his life is now inextricably involved with the destiny of this Nation and with the imperishable ideals of this people whom he served.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House

MONDAY, *January 20, 1958.*

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of loss that I call the attention of my colleagues to the death of West Virginia's senior Senator, MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, who in addition to his long record of outstanding service in the other body, also served with equal ability for a number of years as a Member of the House of Representatives.

This great statesman first came to Congress in 1913. President Wilson named the late John W. Davis, then representing the First Congressional District of West Virginia, as Solicitor General of the United States. Young NEELY, best known to his close friends as "MATT," was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Davis.

I am sure our distinguished Speaker will recall Mr. NEELY came to Congress during the first term that launched the remarkable career of service by Mr. Rayburn, that began 45 years ago.

Among the many and glowing tributes paid this great American, I like most of all the editorial comments in today's daily Post and Times Herald.

The Post editorial writer said, and I quote:

West Virginia's coal miners and organized labor in general lost their most eloquent, untiring, and inflexible Federal servant in the death, at 83, of Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY. His fellow Senators lost one of their hardest working colleagues and, for all his barbed prose in a tough campaign, a thoughtful, kind, and courtly peer. Unfortunately the highest tribute which the Senate could pay to MATT NEELY will probably not be paid. But if he could, he would undoubtedly ask that the eulogies be short and

that the committee meetings, just for once, all start on time. Never has the Senate had a more determined foe of wasted words and wasted hours.

The New York Times of Sunday, January 19, 1958, said:

In a political career spanning half a century, Mr. NEELY seldom forsook the role of the common man's David seeking out the Goliath of the special interests.

Twenty-five years in the Senate, nearly another 10 in the House of Representatives and still another 4 as Governor of his native West Virginia spelled out his service in high elective office.

But before going to the House in a special election in 1913, Mr. NEELY put in 2 years as mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., where he practiced law, and another 3 years as clerk of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

Mr. NEELY's reputation as a liberal and friend of labor, won early in his congressional career, earned him a place in the front ranks of the fight for the New Deal and Fair Deal. Few so enlisted brought as much fire to the campaign. He was an orator of the old school, and, if there was anything stronger than his convictions, it was the caustic bite of his tongue.

Senator NEELY also led some memorable fights. His was the bill in 1950 that eventually liberalized the Displaced Persons Act voted by the Republican 80th Congress. And battling for suffrage for the District of Columbia, he said citizens there were "shipwrecked on a voiceless, voteless island in the midst of the greatest ocean of democracy in the world."

At times, Senator NEELY opposed his own self-interest in taking up battles. Thus it was that his fight in 1945 for extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, taken up as he himself was making a periodic political comeback, undoubtedly was a factor in his failure to win reelection to the House in 1946.

Senator NEELY never was the all-conquering hero at the polls. Four political defeats accounted for the 8 years he had spent outside public service since 1908. But in each instance the setback was more a party than a personal defeat—and each time he came back stronger than ever.

The Harding landslide in 1920 cost Mr. NEELY election for a fifth consecutive House term. Two years later, he was elected to the Senate, but went down to defeat with Alfred E. Smith in seeking to be returned in 1928. He won another Senate term in 1930, was reelected in 1936, and was elected Governor in 1940.

Two years later, Mr. NEELY sought unsuccessfully to get back to the Senate. He won a House term again in 1944, only to lose again in the Republican sweep of 1946. He got back to the Senate to stay in 1948.

Through the years, Mr. NEELY had strong support from John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers. And through the years, Mr. Lewis could count on the Senator's support, whether for a mine-safety bill or a measure to impose quotas on oil imports.

Mr. NEELY was born November 9, 1874, on a farm near Groves, W. Va., the son of a country physician. He was of Scottish, Irish, and Welsh descent, but his ancestors had been in the country since Revolutionary days. His college studies were interrupted by service in the West Virginia Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, but he returned to get arts and law degrees from West Virginia University.

In the process, he won a Phi Beta Kappa key, numerous oratorical honors, and the medal for being the best-drilled cadet in the school's military department.

For nearly 2 years before his death, the ailing Senator had spent most of his time in the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital. In May 1956 he underwent an operation after having suffered a severe attack of sciatica. In November of that year, he fractured his hip.

When Congress convened on January 7, the Senator appeared in a wheelchair. After 45 minutes, he returned to the hospital.

Senator NEELY was married in 1903 to Miss Alberta Claire Ramage, of Fairmont. There are three children, John C., a Baltimore internal revenue employee; Alfred, a Fairmont attorney; and Mrs. Corinne Neely Pettit, Charleston, S. C.

He headed the 1951–52 crime investigation which led to the appointment of Robert V. Murray as chief of police, and later praised Chief Murray and his men for anticrime achievements.

Senator NEELY was a stormy petrel in West Virginia politics from 1908, when he jumped into the political swim as mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., and in national affairs since 1913.

Mr. BAILEY. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay my respects to Mrs. Neely and the members of this wonderful family. The Nation, the State, and the Fairmont community have lost an outstanding man, an outstanding statesman.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution—House Resolution 445—and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. MATTHEW M. NEELY, a Senator of the United States from the State of West Virginia.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That a committee of six Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the funeral committee the following Members of the House: Mr. Bailey, Mr. Staggers, Mrs. Kee, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Moore.

The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 21, 1958, at 12 o'clock noon.

TUESDAY, *January 21, 1958.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 243

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. MATTHEW M. NEELY, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased at Fairmont, W. Va.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Remarks by Representative Kee

Of West Virginia

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the late Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY whose death on Saturday brought great sorrow here and in his home State of West Virginia.

MATTHEW NEELY will be sadly missed. His long years of distinguished service in the United States Senate, in the House of Representatives, and as Governor of the great State of West Virginia were spent in rendering outstanding assistance to the people he so ably represented. Senator NEELY had great ability. He was a dedicated public servant. His courage and devotion to duty brought him the respect and love of all who had the privilege of knowing him personally. Mr. Speaker, the United States Senate has lost one of its finest Members. West Virginians have lost a wonderful friend, and Senator NEELY'S family has lost a devoted husband and father. I join my colleagues in extending deepest sympathy to the family of this great American.

Remarks by Representative Neal

Of West Virginia

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, one of West Virginia's foremost public figures passed away on Saturday morning. He was the Honorable MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, senior Senator from West Virginia, who had served one of the longest continuing tenures in the upper House.

He was steadfast and in his convictions had the courage of a lion in public and private life.

Although there were many who did not agree with the causes he espoused, it was with admiration that these dissenters viewed his forthright stand on matters of public concern.

His long career had embraced service in both the House of Representatives and the United States Senate as well as a term as Governor of our mutual home State.

This long course of public service began in 1911 when he served as clerk of the house of delegates in the West Virginia Legislature. Thereafter, there were only a bare handful of years when he was not in some position of public trust and honor.

Members of the West Virginia delegation in this House, I am certain, feel a great sense of personal loss. I, for one, am grateful in the remembrance of his kind advice and counsel in a great many personal ways during my first term here in the 83d Congress.

While we were of opposite political faiths and philosophies, we shared a community of interest in seeing to it that the welfare of West Virginia and the United States was advanced at every opportunity.

While his last illness had prevented him from leaving any great imprint on the affairs of the Senate for 2 years, it is

the prior period of his vigor and activity that will make him long remembered by his colleagues, friends, and fellow West Virginians.

He championed many causes and will be recorded by history as one of those to be found in the forefront of any valid liberal cause.

I know that his family, especially Mrs. Neely with whom Mrs. Neal and I are old friends, will feel his loss keenly. He will be mourned by a wide and varied acquaintanceship.

He was cast in a mold which has no duplicate either here or elsewhere. The people of West Virginia have truly lost a great defender of their fundamental rights and liberties.

Remarks by Representative Staggers

Of West Virginia

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, my family and I mourn the loss of a good friend—the late senior Senator of West Virginia, MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Neely and her sons and daughter.

Long have been the years of admiration and respect I have had for this great West Virginia liberal who championed the causes of labor and advanced the progress of our beloved Mountain State.

I recall a time when I was quite a young lad that my father, Jacob Staggers, with great admiration, asked the distinguished Mr. NEELY to shake hands with me. I remember well the straight figure, the penetrating eyes, and the friendly smile—characteristics that identified MATTHEW NEELY wherever he went.

From that time since, MATTHEW NEELY has impressed me with his great energy, self-reliance, straightforwardness, and his armor of sureness. I often wondered if at any time he felt that he might be wrong, or maybe just a little mistaken. But I never found an answer to that feeling—always he seemed to be so sure.

Although many times we did not agree, I say here with deepest respect and gratitude that I knew Senator NEELY as a friend, as a leader of the Democratic Party of West Virginia, as a representative of the State of West Virginia in the Charleston executive mansion, in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate of the United States. As he progressed up the ladder of fame, he never failed to keep a lifeline open between himself and the people back home. Knowing and loving people was his greatest possession.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

MATTHEW NEELY has now vacated the Democratic leadership in West Virginia, but he has left behind a store of wisdom and hard facts which will be useful and fruitful to his successors. I shall long remember our campaigns together and the sound advice he freely gave me and other younger candidates. There is no doubt that he was a champion and loved the fury of a political fight.

He was a man of mental superiority and great physical endurance, yet he was a man of meekness and gentleness too. MATT NEELY read his Bible with the zest and eagerness of a disciple, and for every occasion and situation he could quote an applicable verse from the Scriptures. Gentle and warm were his accounts of childhood days in West Virginia, and subsequent years of teaching the boys and girls in a hillside schoolhouse.

Appropriately writes Bill Hart, one of Senator NEELY'S lifelong friends and editor of the Dominion News, Morgantown, W. Va., in his January 20 column, It May Interest You:

What made NEELY great? What caused him to stand out above all his contemporaries for nearly 50 years? There will be many explanations, here are ours:

First and foremost was his courage; then his ability; third, his complete confidence in himself to do any task he set; fourth, his genuine desire to know people; fifth, his memory; sixth, his poise; seventh, careful attention to his health; eighth, his deep religious convictions; ninth, an uncanny knack of doing the right thing at the right time in politics; tenth, past master at judging people; eleventh, adroitness in not being maneuvered into any commitment or situation he did not desire to be, and the latter, undoubtedly caused him to have many political enemies.

Remarks by Representative Byrd

Of West Virginia

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker—

Whether at Naishapur or Babylon,
Whether the cup with sweet or bitter run,
The Wine of Life keeps oozing drop by drop,
The Leaves of Life keep falling one by one.

In the quiet hours of last Saturday morning, at the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, the great soul of the senior Senator from West Virginia, the Honorable MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, winged its way behind the twilight's purpled veil to dwell in that blessed land beyond the stars. His passing reminds us that "the wings of man's life are plumed with the feathers of death."

The years of public service rendered by MATTHEW M. NEELY cover the space of a half century. All my life I had heard of him until I came to know him. He was a man who possessed phenomenal resources of memory, a man who had prodigious physical endurance, a man whose courage was as that of the Spartans. His was a long and rich and colorful life but now the silver cord has been loosed and the golden bow has been broken. As I think of him and other friends—

Linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but him departed.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY served a number of terms in this House and he will be missed by his colleagues and friends

here. The memory of him will ever live within the hearts of his people. On behalf of my colleagues and from the depths of my own heart, I express my tenderest sympathies to his charming wife and to all of the members of the family circle. May God bless them and keep them, and may the divine light of Heaven guide and direct them in their greatest hour of sorrow. They may be comforted by the thought that their loved one was a great citizen and a true American in the real sense and meaning of the word, and they may rejoice in the promise that loved ones may eventually be reunited in the—

City of temples and turrets of gold,
That gleam by the sapphire sea,
Like jewels more splendid than earth may behold,
Or are dreamed of by you and by me.

Remarks by Representative Rayburn

Of Texas

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, the passing of MATTHEW NEELY touched me very deeply. When I came to this House he was a Member of it. He served here well; he served excellently as Governor of his State, as president of West Virginia University, and for a long time as Senator from that great State.

MATTHEW NEELY has as much courage as any man I have ever served with. He had tremendous ability, and he also had the facility of speech to express himself. His was a long, full, and useful life in these United States of ours, and the world is better for his having passed this way.

Remarks by Representative McCormack

Of Massachusetts

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the death of United States Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY takes from our ranks one of the most sincere, courageous, and colorful legislators of our Nation's history; a man of deep faith, of strong idealism. Senator NEELY dedicated his life to fighting for those measures and actions that were for the best interests of the backbone of America, the workers, the farmers, and the small and independent businessman.

MATT NEELY could always be found on the side of the exploited, the sick, the poor, the underprivileged, and those discriminated against.

MATT NEELY was a builder in making America a better country in which to live. He stood for everything that was good, noble, and uplifting.

MATT NEELY has left indelibly his imprint upon the pages of American history, a constructive imprint.

The country has lost one of its truly great men. West Virginia has lost one of its outstanding citizens.

To Mrs. Neely and her sons and daughter, I extend my deepest sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

Remarks by Representative Reece

Of Tennessee

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, although I am not from West Virginia, Mrs. Reece came from that State. Her father and Senator NEELY served together in the United States Senate and, of course, I served with him here in the House of Representatives for many years. A close personal relationship existed between Senator NEELY and Mrs. Reece's family. I knew her father had a high appreciation of the Senator's abilities and his facility for expressing himself both in an entertaining and effective way. He served his State and his Nation proudly and well in all phases of political and social life. I feel a great sense of loss in the passing of Senator NEELY. My association with him over the years constitutes one of my very pleasant reflections. He will be greatly missed not only in the State of West Virginia but in the Nation.

My profoundest sympathies go out to Mrs. Neely and the other members of his family and likewise to his host of friends throughout the State who were so deeply interested in him over the years.

Remarks by Representative Rhodes

Of Pennsylvania

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Senator MATT NEELY leaves a great void in the liberal ranks in Congress. In his more than 50 years of dedicated public service MATT NEELY consistently displayed the type of political courage and devotion to liberal principles which served as an inspiration to all who knew him.

The people of his State and of our Nation have lost a vigorous and effective defender of the public interest who will be sorely missed. I extend my condolences to his widow and children in their great loss.

Memorial Tributes
to
Matthew Mansfield Neely

Memorial Tributes

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, as a member of the Judiciary Committee—on which I served with Senator NEELY during the past several years—it has become my duty to call the attention of the Senate to a number of memorial tributes which have been paid to Senator NEELY, and have been received or gathered by the staff of the Judiciary Committee. In that connection, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed various communications and memorial tributes addressed to the widow of the late Senator NEELY by some of the most distinguished members of the Government, beginning with the President of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1958.

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in extending to you and your family our heartfelt sympathy in the great personal loss you have sustained. As a Member of the House of Representatives and the Senate, as well as Governor of West Virginia, Senator NEELY served his State and Nation faithfully for many years.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

January 23, 1958.

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. NEELY: My thoughts have been very much with you these past few days. MATT was an old and dear friend and I shall never forget his infinite courtesies to me and his exertions on my behalf during the last two campaigns. I mourn his loss together with his host of friends, and I pray that your memories of the past will bring you and your family a measure of comfort and peace.

Sincerely yours,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
January 24, 1958.

MRS. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.

DEAR MRS. NEELY: Through this note, Mrs. Nixon and I wish to extend our sympathy to you and your family on the passing of your husband.

The Senator devoted the major part of his life to serving the people of his native West Virginia and the Nation. Although we were on opposite sides of the aisle, I always respected him as a fine public servant.

Our thoughts and prayers are with you and yours.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

MRS. M. M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

I was saddened to learn of the passing of your husband. It has been my privilege to know him for many years. He will be missed by all who knew him. To few was it granted to possess so large a capacity for friendship, and to enjoy the affection and esteem of such a large group of friends. I extend to you and your family my deepest sympathy.

CECIL H. UNDERWOOD,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1958.*

MRS. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

I was saddened by the death of your husband. Throughout his distinguished career as a public servant he was a credit to his country and to his party and he demonstrated his courage and devotion to his country by carrying on the duties of his office even during his tragic illness. All of us here share the grief of you and your family and the people of our country on this sad occasion.

PAUL M. BUTLER,
Chairman, Democratic National Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1958.*

MRS. M. M. NEELY AND FAMILY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

MATTHEW NEELY was a great man, a great Senator, and a great leader. He was beloved by all who knew him. His leadership will be missed by the Nation and by his colleagues in the Senate who mourn now with you in these sad hours.

RALPH YARBOROUGH,
United States Senate.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 24, 1958.*

MRS. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

DEAR MRS. NEELY: The telegram Mrs. Yarborough and I sent you does not adequately convey our sense of sympathy and loss in the passing away of your distinguished husband. Neither will this letter convey our feeling; it is impossible to put them into words.

I will never forget the day that I was sworn into the Senate of the United States on April 29, 1957. It was the Monday following the Easter holidays. A large attendance was present, including your distinguished husband, Senator NEELY. He was in a wheelchair and had come in pain, but when I went back to have the pleasure of meeting him (having watched his career for many years and having admired his forthright manner and his courageous fight for democracy in this land), tears came to his eyes and he said to me, "This is one of my proudest days in the Senate of the United States." He made me feel humble, and I thought of how insignificant my contribution had been to the growth of democracy in this land, compared to his own struggles, and successful struggles, for the people of America.

His successful return to the Senate on two separate lines of service, after having voluntarily left it to become Governor of West Virginia, his service at three different periods, in both successions from West Virginia, constitutes a record which I have not yet found matched by any other person in American history. His full and rich life gave inspiration to many young men who have watched his career and have been encouraged and stimulated by it.

His high integrity are landmarks in senatorial service. Your loss is the country's loss, the Nation's loss.

God bless you and strengthen you in the days of sorrow and loneliness and may you take encouragement from the great example your husband set.

Very sincerely,

RALPH YARBOROUGH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.

DEAR MRS. NEELY: Nothing so characterized the statesmanship and foresight of your illustrious husband as the fact that he was the first Senator ever to advocate a crash program for cancer research. His name always will be associated with mankind's effort to conquer this terrible and relentless killer. Even though I am a new Member of the Senate, it has been a privilege for me to serve with someone as dedicated to the public interest and the average person as Senator MATTHEW NEELY.

Mrs. Neuberger joins me in heartful sympathy to you and all your family in the great loss which you have suffered.

DICK NEUBERGER,
United States Senator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW NEELY AND FAMILY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

Senator BIBLE and I are deeply grieved. Your husband was a great American, and we are two among many thousands who mourn with you, as it is not only the personal loss of a respected friend, but a loss to our country as well. Senator BIBLE is presently in Nevada, but he asked me to tell you he will do his utmost to attend the services in Fairmont. Most sympathetically.

Mrs. ALAN BIBLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

Mary and I deeply grieved to learn of your husband's passing. Although words mean little at times like this, please know that we are thinking of you and sympathizing with you in your great loss. May you gain comfort from the knowledge that Senator NEELY's many years of honorable and dedicated service to our country will leave its mark on our generation and those to come.

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

Sara and I deeply saddened to learn of MATT's passing. Many were blessed with his friendship, counsel, and encouragement and we felt privileged to be among that group. Our deepest sympathy to you and yours.

EARLE C. CLEMENTS.

UNITED STATE SENATE,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1958.

DEAR MRS. NEELY: We want to extend to you our sympathy on the death of your dear husband.

He was one of our closest friends and we shall miss him a great deal. Our hearts go out to you.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

BILL AND LYDIA LANGER.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1958.

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.

DEAR MRS. NEELY: I want to send you this note of deep sympathy at this sad time with the passing of your distinguished husband.

MATT and I were in different parties, but that made absolutely no difference in our friendship. When I was chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare he was my most stanch supporter, largely because I think he approved of my insistence on our meetings being called on the stroke of the clock, which did lead to their being held much more promptly from that time on.

Furthermore, MATT was most affectionately sympathetic with my wife's unfortunate arthritic trouble, and he constantly asked me about her, with the result that she constantly asked about him in his recent illness. There was real affection and understanding there that we both deeply appreciated.

With his passing, I feel that I have lost a warm personal friend. On behalf of Mrs. Smith and myself, I extend my affections and sympathies to you and your family. It was my purpose to go to the funeral on Wednesday, and I so notified those in charge of the arrangements. However, night before last an old friend of my family's passed away in Baltimore, and that funeral will

be held the same day. For important family reasons, I feel that will have priority, and so I am deprived of the honor and privilege of attending the funeral in West Virginia.

With cordial regards, I remain

Always cordially yours,

H. ALEXANDER SMITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, Wa. Va.:

Mrs. Beall joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to you and your family.

The Senator's passing is a deep personal loss to me.

J. GLENN BEALL,
United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

Mrs. Payne and I extend our deepest sympathy in the passing of your husband. I shall always consider it a high privilege to have served in the United States Senate with him.

FREDERICK G. PAYNE,
United States Senator.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Willard Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. NEELY: Mrs. Schoeppel and I extend to you and to the other members of your family our profound and heartfelt sympathy in the passing of my colleague and friend, MATT.

The fellow-feeling that binds us together in the Senate of the United States, in spite of political differences, will make his passing keenly felt. We shall miss his eloquence and keen wit as we mourn the loss of another of our number.

May God's richest blessings rest on you in the days ahead, as you readjust to the inevitable changes in your life.

Sincerely.

ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
January 21, 1958.

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.

DEAR MRS. NEELY: Mrs. Allott and I want to extend to you and your family our sincere sympathy.

Your late husband with his long record of public service to his State and the Nation will be remembered as one of the truly great of our times. He will be deeply missed in the Senate as well as in the State which he so ably represented. His devotion to duty to the very last will be on inspiration to all of us.

Although words will not console at such a time, we want you to know that we are thinking of you.

GORDON ALLOTT.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1958.

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.

DEAR MRS. NEELY: I want to extend to you and your sons and daughter my deepest sympathy.

MATTHEW put his heart and soul into his job and he will be greatly missed.

Sincerely,

GEORGE D. AIKEN.

WASHINGTON, *D. C., January 18, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

Please accept my deepest sympathy in the great sorrow and loss that has come to you and your family. Few men in the history of our country have had a career so long and distinguished as Senator NEELY. We became stanch friends, and I join with you and the countless thousands of his fellow citizens who mourn his passing. If there is anything that I can do to be in any way helpful to you and to any member of your family, I hope you will call upon me.

Mrs. Revercomb joins me in this message to you.

CHAPMAN REVERCOMB,
United States Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1958.

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.

MY DEAR MRS. NEELY: I cannot tell you how sorry I was to learn of the death of your beloved husband, and I realize what a shock this must have been to you.

I am so glad I had the privilege of knowing him over the years, for he was indeed a great statesman, and his death was not only a loss to all those who loved him but to the entire Nation.

My deepest sympathy to you and the entire family.

Sincerely,

HERMAN P. EBERHARTER.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *January 20, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

All of us who knew and loved MATT share in your sorrow at this time. His devotion to his Nation, always wise and vigorous, will long stand as a monument to his productive life, and as an example of outstanding public service. You and your family have my deepest sympathy.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *January 19, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

I feel a sense of tragic loss in the passing of your distinguished husband. The Nation has lost a great statesman. Labor has lost a great defender. I have lost a lifetime friend. The mineworkers of the Nation will join me in extending our deep sympathy.

JOHN L. LEWIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

Please accept the sincere sympathies of the officers and members of the AFL–CIO on the death of your husband. Senator NEELY was a true friend of American workers, a stanch supporter of trade unionism, a gallant fighter for the general welfare, a real patriot, and a fine gentleman. Whenever the roll of leaders in the battle

for social welfare is compiled, the name of MATTHEW NEELY will be recorded. We have lost a good and great friend. We join you and your family in this hour of mourning.

GEORGE MEANY,
President.
WM. F. SCHNITZLER,
Secretary-Treasurer, AFL–CIO.

DETROIT, MICH., *January 20, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Care Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

All of us who were friends of your husband share in your grief at his passing. He was a man whose entire life was devoted to helping the less fortunate in our society; who fought injustice as a Member of Congress and as a chief executive in his State; whose voice was truly of the people of his country and of the world. The world is a better place for his having lived and served. His loss will be deeply felt by all those who knew and respected him and his work and most particularly by the ordinary men, women, and children of the United States whom he served so honorably during his distinguished career.

WALTER P. REUTHER,
President, International Union, UAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1958.*

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

Across many years your distinguished husband was one of my closest friends on the Hill. We were drawn together even more by my calls on him during his long illness. He served his State and his Nation with fidelity, ability, and integrity. I regret engagements here will make my attendance at the service on Wednesday impossible. I send you and your my sincere sympathy in the loss we all feel.

FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS.

JANUARY 24, 1958.

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.:

MY DEAR MRS. NEELY: It was with deep regret that I heard of your husband's passing. I knew him intimately for 32 years and

saw him regularly during the time I was active with the Roosevelt administration in Washington. I looked upon him as a real friend and had great admiration and affection for him.

I extend to you and the other members of the family my heartfelt sympathy.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES A. FARLEY.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *January 18, 1958.*

MRS. M. M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.

DEAR MRS. NEELY: My heart is heavy with sorrow, as I suffer with you and your children in the loss of one who was dearer to you than anyone on earth and dearer to me than any save my own flesh and blood. I realize that no words of mine can assuage your grief in this dark hour but I hope you will find comfort in the reflection that MANSFIELD NEELY will live on in the hearts of the countless thousands who loved him. His remarkable service to his State and country and to his friends was such that all unite today in saying, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." I extend my deepest sympathy to you and your children. May God give you strength to carry on.

M. L. BENEDUM.

KINGSTREE, S. C., *January 20, 1958.*

MR. ALFRED R. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.

DEAR MR. NEELY: Please accept my sincere sympathy on the loss of your very distinguished father, Senator NEELY, who was my personal friend for many years.

Also please express my sympathy to the other members of the family.

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD M. BARUCH.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1958.

Mrs. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
Fairmont, W. Va.

DEAR MRS. NEELY: I want you to know how sorry all of us in the FBI were to learn of the passing of your husband, and we extend to you our deepest sympathy in your great loss.

Words, of course, have little value at a time such as this, but you may be sure that the results of his untiring efforts in the field of public service will long stand as a memorial to him. His outstanding ability will certainly be missed.

If there is anything I can do to be of assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed a series of obituaries and editorials in tribute to the late Senator NEELY, which were published in newspapers in West Virginia and in other parts of the Nation, as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star of January 18, 1958]

SENATOR NEELY, 83, DIES—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE HEAD

Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, 83, Democrat, of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate District Committee, died at 10:09 a. m. today in Bethesda Naval Hospital.

A patient at the hospital for more than a year following a hip injury, the ailing legislator was rolled onto the Senate floor in a wheel chair for the opening of Congress.

Next to 90-year-old Senator Green, Democrat of Rhode Island, the former West Virginia Governor and House Member was the oldest Member of the Senate.

REELECTED IN 1954

Senator NEELY had spent nearly 35 years in Congress, about 25 in the Senate and about 9 in the House. He was reelected to the Senate in 1954 after having been elected to four previous 6-year terms. During one term, in 1941, he resigned to become Governor of West Virginia. His service dated back to 1913, when he was elected to fill an unexpired term in the House.

"MALIGNANCY" CAUSED DEATH

The Bethesda Hospital said that Senator NEELY died "after a protracted illness from malignancy," and that his son, John C. Neely, of Arnold, Md., was present at his bedside.

At the time of his last appearance at the Capital 10 days ago, the Senator had announced plans to sponsor legislation to authorize a million-dollar fund for cancer research.

In 1928, he had pushed through the Senate the first bill ever approved by either House requiring the Federal Government to enter the war against cancer.

Still evincing his old fighting spirit, Senator NEELY gave notice at that time he would "continue old fights and take on some new ones."

HOME RULE CHAMPION

In the "new" category, he recognized the tension in this session stemming from the struggle of America to "gain or maintain intellectual, economic and military superiority over Russia."

He maintained this was the most important and hardest fight the world has ever seen.

One of the District's most stalwart home rule champions, he declared he would not give in to the administration bill calling on the President to appoint a mayor, but would continue one of his oldest campaigns for his own bill providing for an elected mayor, assembly and school board for the Capital.

[From the Washington Daily News of January 18, 1958]

END OF A LONG CAREER—SENATOR NEELY DIES AT 83

Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, 83, Democrat, of West Virginia, long-time chairman of the Senate District Committee, died today at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Senator NEELY, second oldest Member of the Senate, had been ill with a "malignancy," the hospital said. His death leaves the Senate with 49 Democratic Members, 46 Republicans, and the single vacancy.

INJURED HIP

Senator NEELY injured his hip while running for reelection in 1956, continued to campaign, and later learned the hip was broken. Illness followed.

Despite his illness, Senator NEELY appeared in the Senate for the new opening last week.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

Senator NEELY, born on a farm in Doddridge County, W. Va., started his political career when, as a campus leader at West Virginia University, he thought the school administration was too "reactionary" and burned the president in effigy.

That set the pattern for his life. Forthright, with a corrosive tongue and a mastery of hearts and flowers poetry, he was at his oratorical best when he was lashing Republicans with long Bible quotations and Robert Burns' poetry.

ATTACKED IKE

In 1954, when most Democrats were walking softly in the face of President Eisenhower's personal popularity, Senator NEELY went after him hammer and tongs and was reelected by a wide margin.

Later, he scornfully attacked Mr. Eisenhower's religious activity, saying the President never joined a church until he moved into the White House.

Many a Senate session closed for the year with Senator NEELY piling high the Congressional Record and hooting at Senators for their millions of words.

"This compendium of nonsense," he called it.

COLORFUL

For several years the best-known sign of spring on Capitol Hill was the Senator in a lime-green suit and yellow shoes, a wardrobe he finally retired for quieter garb.

He had his ups and downs in politics. He was elected mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., in 1908. He was clerk of the State house of delegates in 1911–13; then he was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy and was reelected for three terms.

He was defeated for reelection in 1920, but promptly raised his sights to the Senate and made it in 1922. He was defeated after one term, but came back in 1930 and was reelected in 1936.

QUIT SENATE

Senator NEELY was elected governor in 1940, and quit the Senate in January 1941 to take that office. He sought reelection to the Senate in 1942 but was defeated. He served out his term as governor, returned to the House in the 1944 elections, but defeated for reelection after one term.

As he had done once before, Senator NEELY rebounded in a successful campaign for the Senate in 1948.

He married Alberta Claire Ramage October 21, 1903. They had a daughter, Corinne, and two sons, Alfred and John. John Neely of Arnold, Md., was at the Senator's bedside when he died.

[From the New York Times of January 19, 1958]

SENATOR NEELY DIES—GOP MAY GET SEAT

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, of West Virginia, an outspoken Democratic critic of the Eisenhower administration and of fellow Democrats whom he considered too conservative, died today at the age of 83.

An announcement by Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital, where the Senator died this morning, said he had suffered "a protracted illness from malignancy."

Senator NEELY spent 35 years in Congress, nearly 25 of them in the Senate. He also served as Governor of West Virginia.

Senator NEELY was chairman of the District of Columbia Committee and, thus, the unofficial mayor of Washington. He was also a member of the Judiciary and Labor Committees.

CITED PRESIDENT'S CHURCHGOING

His bitterness toward President Eisenhower hit a peak in 1955, when the Senator said in a speech that the President had never belonged to a church before coming to Washington but had been photographed at church nearly every Sunday since.

President Eisenhower issued a statement at the White House today. It said:

"As a Member of the House of Representatives, Governor of West Virginia, and as a Senator, Mr. NEELY served his country and his State faithfully for many years. Mrs. Eisenhower and I extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Neely and her family in their great personal loss."

The Senate Democratic Leader, Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, said Senator NEELY "has been a vital force in American public life for many years and he will be sorely missed."

Senator NEELY attended the opening session of Congress this month in a wheelchair, on a quick ambulance trip from the hospital. He had been absent frequently in the last 18 months.

He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Alberta Claire Ramage; two sons, Alfred of Fairmont, W. Va., and John C. of Arnold, Md., and a daughter, Mrs. Corinne Neely Pettit of Charleston, S. C.

Funeral services will be held at Fairmont, Wednesday afternoon in the Presbyterian Church. Burial will be at the Woodlawn Cemetery there.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

COMMON MAN'S DAVID

In a political career spanning half a century, Mr. NEELY seldom forsook the role of the common man's David seeking out the Goliath of the special interests.

Twenty-five years in the Senate, nearly another 10 in the House of Representatives and still another 2 as Governor of his native West Virginia spelled out his service in high-elected office.

But before going to the House in a special election in 1913, Mr. NEELY put in 2 years as mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., where he practiced law, and another 3 years as clerk of the West Virginia house of delegates.

Mr. NEELY'S reputation as a liberal and friend of labor, won early in his congressional career, earned him a place in the front ranks of the fight for the New Deal and Fair Deal. Few so enlisted brought as much fire to the campaign. He was an orator of the old school, and, if there was anything stronger than his convictions, it was the caustic bite of his tongue.

And since 1952, when others in the opposition urged moderation in dealings with President Eisenhower, his administration and programs, Senator NEELY was a notable dissenter.

General Eisenhower, he said, was "the worst President we've ever had." He likened the President to an Alice in Wonderland who was being taken in by the peddlers of special favors. The administration, he said on another occasion, was a second everlasting monument to confusion, topped only by the Tower of Babel.

But Mr. NEELY'S venom also hit others. He would tell, for instance, of seeing many paintings of Judas Iscariot in art museums abroad.

"They have all looked differently," he would say, "but they have all looked like the men who voted for the Taft-Hartley Law."

Senator NEELY also led some memorable fights. His was the bill in 1950 that eventually liberalized the Displaced Persons Act voted by the Republican 80th Congress. And battling for suffrage for the District of Columbia, he said citizens there were "shipwrecked on a voiceless, voteless island in the midst of the greatest ocean of democracy in the world."

At times, Senator NEELY opposed his own self-interest in taking up battles. Thus it was that his fight in 1945 for extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, taken up as he himself was making a periodic political comeback, undoubtedly was a factor in his failure to win reelection to the House in 1946.

Senator NEELY never was the all-conquering hero at the polls. Four political defeats accounted for the eight years he had spent

outside public service since 1908. But in each instance the setback was more a party than a personal defeat—and each time he came back stronger than ever.

OUT IN HARDING LANDSLIDE

The Harding landslide in 1920 cost Mr. NEELY election for a fifth consecutive House term. Two years later, he was elected to the Senate, but went down to defeat with Alfred E. Smith in seeking to be returned in 1928. He won another Senate term in 1930, was reelected in 1936 and was elected Governor in 1940.

Two years later, Mr. NEELY sought unsuccessfully to get back to the Senate. He won a House term again in 1944, only to lose again in the Republican sweep of 1946. He got back to the Senate to stay in 1948.

Through the years, Mr. NEELY had strong support from John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers. And through the years, Mr. Lewis could count on the Senator's support, whether for a mine safety bill or a measure to impose quotas on oil imports.

Mr. NEELY was born November 9, 1874, on a farm near Groves, W. Va., the son of a country physician. He was of Scottish, Irish, and Welsh descent, but his ancestors had been in the country since Revolutionary days. His college studies were interrupted by service in the West Virginia Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, but he returned to get arts and law degrees from West Virginia University.

In the process, he won a Phi Beta Kappa key, numerous oratorical honors and the medal for being the best drilled cadet in the school's military department.

For nearly 2 years before his death, the ailing Senator had spent most of his time in the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital. In May 1956, he underwent an operation after having suffered a severe attack of sciatica. In November of that year, he fractured his hip.

When Congress convened on January 7, the Senator appeared in a wheelchair. After 45 minutes, he returned to the hospital.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of January 19, 1958]

NEELY DIES—GOP MAY GET SENATE SEAT—WEST VIRGINIAN NOTED AS ORATOR, FIGHTER, FRIEND OF THE DISTRICT

Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, Democrat, of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate District Committee and 50-year veteran of State and national politics, died of cancer at Bethesda Naval Medical Center yesterday.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

The 83-year-old West Virginian gave up his 15-month fight against the malignancy at 10:09 a. m. as his son, John, a Baltimore attorney, maintained a bedside vigil.

A pioneer House sponsor of medical legislation, Senator NEELY had announced on what proved to be his final appearance on Capitol Hill last week his plans to offer a bill setting up a million-dollar cancer research program.

Death of the famed orator touched off a flood of sorrowful reaction among his colleagues of both parties from the White House down.

President Eisenhower, intermittent target of Senator NEELY'S richly phrased vitriolisms, extended his and Mrs. Eisenhower's heartfelt sympathy to the Neely family in a statement noting that the late Senator had "served his State and country faithfully for many years * * * as a Member of the House of Representatives, Governor of West Virginia and as a Senator. * * *"

Senator NEELY'S body will lie in state at the Pumphrey Funeral Home, 7557 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. today. Funeral arrangements call for the body's shipment by rail to Grafton, W. Va., and by hearse to his native Fairmont, W. Va. Dr. Frank Marvin will officiate at 2 p. m. services Wednesday in the First Presbyterian Church of Fairmont. Burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery there.

The Senator's long reign on the District Committee, both as a Representative and in the Senate was emphasized in a statement by Robert E. McLaughlin, president of the Board of District Commissioners.

"Senator NEELY has shown himself to be one of the greatest friends the District of Columbia ever had sitting in the Senate," McLaughlin said. "It is a great loss to our city that this indomitable spirit has faded away."

Other reaction to news of Senator NEELY'S passing included:

Senator J. Glenn Beall, Republican, of Maryland, a fellow member of the District Committee: "For many years Senator NEELY and I worked together as closedly as any two persons in the Congress, and I always found him to be man of strength, warmth and honor."

Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat, of Oregon, once accused by Senator NEELY with Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat, of Texas, and eight others of talking so long and so often they were guilty of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Constitution:

"In the death of Senator MATTHEW NEELY, the Senate of the United States and the American people have suffered a great loss.

He was one of the greatest liberals ever to sit in the Senate, and was a constant source of political inspiration to me personally. His absence will truly leave a vacant place against the sky."

Senator Johnson: "He was a forthright and outspoken man, and I believe that every Member of the Senate considered him a personal friend."

Chairman Paul M. Butler, of the Democratic National Committee: "Senator NEELY's death ends a brilliant and fruitful career in public service. Throughout his colorful career he displayed a rare ability to create lively interest in even the dullest of political issues."

Senator Chapman Revercomb, Republican, of West Virginia. "So far as I know, no one has served our State longer or more notably in the national Government. * * * He was a noted and eloquent orator. * * * While we belonged to different political parties, our personal relationship as Senators was friendly and cordial on subjects of interest to our State * * *."

Senator Edward J. Thye, Republican, of Minnesota: "Senator NEELY was one of the most colorful figures in recent Senate history. During his late illness he displayed the type of courage which characterized his work in the Senate." (This was reference to Senator NEELY's frequent wheelchair appearances on Capitol Hill during the past year—his last when the current Congress opened January 7.)

Senator NEELY's death leaves Senator Alan Bible, Democrat, of Nevada, in line for the District Committee chairmanship. The West Virginian was also a member of the Senate's Judiciary, and Labor and Public Welfare Committees.

Senator Bible said: "The death of Senator NEELY closes the career of one of the Nation's most dedicated public servants.

"Senator NEELY has given over 50 years of selfless devotion to his community, State, and Nation. We of the committee, as well as the residents of the District of Columbia and the Nation, have suffered a great loss in the death of this true and trusted friend."

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of January 19, 1958]

DEATH ENDS NEELY'S 36 YEARS OF BATTLING IN CAPITOL'S WARS

The death of Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, Democrat, of West Virginia, yesterday, closed a half-century political career of stem-winding oratory and political sagacity.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

Few figures on Capitol Hill found themselves embroiled in so many political battles as the 83-year-old Senator of the old school.

And few pounded as many tables, quoted as much Shakespeare, or lectured as many colleagues in classical English.

Senator NEELY spent 36 colorful, controversial years in Congress—26 in the Senate and 10 in the House. His Senate terms ran from 1923 to 1928: from 1930 to 1941; and from 1948 until his death. He first came to Washington as a Representative in 1913, serving continuously until 1921, and for another term between 1946 and 1948.

RAN FOR GOVERNOR

He jolted politicians by quitting the Senate in 1940 to run for the governorship of West Virginia. He won. Home State Democrats had refused to choose a man liberal enough to satisfy the Senator, so he ran himself.

He sacrificed seniority by bouncing in and out of Congress.

But he was the second oldest lawmaker in either House when he died. Only weight-lifting, cycling Senator Theodore F. Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, 90, out-aged him.

Tall, with springy step and nervous gestures, NEELY flavored his infrequent addresses on the floor with Biblical quotations and snatches of Scottish poetry of Robert Burns.

One chair he occupied through the 81st, 82d, 84th, and 85th Congresses was the Senate District Committee, a thankless assignment often shunned by freshman Senators.

He demanded a place on the low-priority committee. As chairman at his death, he was mayor of Washington and more responsible than any man other than the President for running the Capital City.

He pounced on former District Commissioner John Russell Young, a reluctant home ruler, for failing to "have an opinion of your own" about a local vote in 1949.

Afterward, NEELY cast the single vote in opposition to Young's appointment.

"I'll never vote for him," said NEELY.

Young was confirmed in 1949. But NEELY was after his administration again in 1951 when he launched a sweeping investigation of the District Police Department.

NEELY gave many hours to the probe. It resulted in the retirement under fire of Chief Robert Barrett and a rash of legislative proposals to curb vice, gambling, and police graft.

The Senator was impatient with inertia.

He chided colleagues for tardiness. As committee chairman, he would adjourn any meeting to which a quorum hadn't reported 5 minutes before the scheduled session time.

He seldom remained on the floor, for he regarded most of what was said there a waste of time.

Yet NEELY gave the Senate some of its fanciest oratory in years.

He was not content to call a legislative opponent a liar, for instance. He said his foe "told 100 percent more than twice as many falsehoods as * * * Ananias or his wife Sapphira whom the Almighty struck dead for lying."

ATTACKED SENATE "WINDBAGS"

At the close of the 1951 session, he stacked 100 pounds of Congressional Records on his desk. In this "Tower of Babel" speech, he urged the "irrepressible windbags" to keep quiet.

He asked Senators with speeches in their bosoms to deliver them during recess in highly secluded places . . . where the only auditors will be hoot owls, turkey buzzards, and shitepokes. These, when vexed, as they certainly would be, could take the wings of the morning, noon, or night and fly far, far away.

NEELY was born in a log cabin on a Doddridge County farm in West Virginia.

His Capitol Hill record was one of unswerving support of West Virginia coal miners and labor unions. Once he told a labor meeting in Washington he would vote always with organized labor, right or wrong, though he hoped they'd always be right.

He fought for old age pensions and protection for organized labor before the New Deal. He went down the line for the Roosevelt administration.

One of the Senator's more recent peeves concerned President Eisenhower's golfing, fishing, and church attendance. NEELY, whose favorite book was the Bible, said Mr. Eisenhower never had belonged to a church until he was elected President.

Republican Senators, leaping to the President's defense, criticized NEELY in turn for thrusting religion into politics.

NEELY failed three times to win reelection to Congress—once in 1921 when he ran for the House; again in 1942 when he was defeated for the Senate; and in 1946 when he sought reelection to the House.

Probably his pluckiest fight was his last campaign in the fall of 1955. His opponents tried to use his age against him. But they used it against a man who would vault up on a platform at a rally and then drive all night to make another speech.

TROUBLE WITH HIS LEG

He already had had one operation on his leg and another was performed in November 1955, after his successful campaign.

The leg pained him too much to put weight on it. So NEELY hoisted it up on a box hidden behind the speaker's platform and orated, with gestures and a voice pitched to carry to everyone in sight without the help of loudspeakers.

Hospital aides say when he was coming out of the ether from his last operation, the Senator quoted line after line from the Shakespearean tragedy Richard II. Suddenly, he stopped talking.

"That's too morbid," he snapped. "We'll have something from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.'" And he gave them a little something from that.

He went back to Capitol Hill to organize the Senate for the Democrats, dependent on his vote for control of the Upper House. Weeks later, he hobbled in on two canes to organize the Senate District Committee. In the past year, he had attended in a wheelchair.

He was married in 1903 to Alberta Claire Ramage, of Fairmont. Surviving besides his wife, are 3 children, Alfred Neely, a Fairmont attorney; John Champ Neely, a Baltimore Internal Revenue employee; Corinne Neely Pettit, of Charleston, S. C.; 2 grandsons, and 2 granddaughters.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald, January 20, 1958]

MATTHEW M. NEELY

West Virginia's coal miners and organized labor in general lost their most eloquent, untiring and inflexible Federal servant in the death, at 83, of Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY. His fellow Senators lost one of their hardest working colleagues and, for all his barbed prose in a tough campaign, a thoughtful, kind and courtly peer. Unfortunately the highest tribute which the Senate could pay to MATT NEELY will probably not be paid. But if he could, he would undoubtedly ask that the eulogies be short and that the committee meetings, just for once, all start on time. Never has the Senate had a more determined foe of wasted words and wasted hours.

Senator NEELY was one of the few members of Congress who have taken service on the generally unpopular District of Columbia committees seriously. He was never known to make light of this duty, as so many of his colleagues do. To him there was nothing at all funny in the spectacle of nearly a million Americans living in

complete disenfranchisement. He devoted his major energies as Chairman of the Senate District Committee to legislation for home rule. But failing to win the city a vote, he gave it the best government that he could while this remained his responsibility. He directed the successful law enforcement investigation which ended in the retirement under fire of Police Chief Robert J. Barrett and was responsible for many other reforms in local affairs. Consistently his committee turned out more urgently needed city legislation than it could ever persuade Congress to enact.

Recipients of letters from Senator NEELY will recall that he nearly always closed with the words, "I remain, always faithfully yours." And, to the many good friends and good causes to which he gave his remarkable energies, he was.

[From the Washington Evening Star of January 21, 1958]

SENATOR NEELY

The death of Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY at 83 ended a long career of dedicated and energetic service to his country, to his native State, and, as a District Committee member, to Washington. West Virginia in general and its laboring men in particular were his special concern, but he took a deep interest also in national affairs and in the affairs of the Nation's Capital. With reference to the latter, Senator NEELY took his assignment as chairman of the District Committee very seriously, seeming always to enjoy the post. He worked hard in behalf of legislation which he believed would improve the city. During the past year, however, his lingering illness had kept him away from the committee. In his absence, his colleague, Senator Bible, of Nevada, conducted the important business of the District Committee efficiently and wisely. Senator Bible, therefore, logically is the man to take over the chairmanship. The Nevadan's knowledge of and interests in District problems have been amply demonstrated.

[From the Washington Evening Star of January 21, 1958]

TRIBUTE PAID IN CONGRESS TO SENATOR NEELY'S COURAGE

The late Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, Democrat, of West Virginia, was eulogized in Congress yesterday as one of its most courageous Members.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

Senator NEELY died Saturday in Bethesda Hospital. Services will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow in the First Presbyterian Church of Fairmont, W. Va.

The Senator's death was formally announced in the Senate yesterday by his West Virginia colleague, Senator Revercomb. Senator Revercomb recalled that for half a century Senator NEELY "dedicated his abilities to serving the people of his State and they reciprocated by electing him to Congress 10 times and once to the governorship of his State."

The Senate adjourned after a 10-minute session out of respect to Senator NEELY. It will set aside a later day to hear eulogies of him.

The House, where Mr. NEELY served before entering the Senate, also adjourned after Speaker Rayburn, of Texas, and others paid tribute to him. Mr. Rayburn also named members of West Virginia's House delegation as a committee to attend the funeral service.

Mr. Rayburn called Mr. NEELY an "outstanding Member of the House, Governor of West Virginia, and Senator."

He said the veteran legislator "had as much courage as any man I ever knew," and declared that Senator NEELY'S "long, full, and useful life brought great benefit not only to West Virginia and the United States, but to many other parts of the world."

House Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, called the Senator "one of the most sincere and honest legislators who ever fought for the exploited, the sick, and the poor."

[From Roll Call, Washington, D. C., of January 22, 1958]

SENATOR NEELY WAS COLORFUL

Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, 83, died of cancer Saturday, January 18, at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center after an illness of some 15 months.

He was the second oldest Member of the Senate. He was born in a log cabin in the West Virginia hills in Doddridge County, November 9, 1874.

Funeral services will be held in Fairmont, W. Va., today at 2 p. m.

He made his last appearance in the Senate January 7, when he was brought in by wheelchair. At that time he said he would rally support for a $1 million authorization for cancer research. This was no new matter for him because it was Senator NEELY who, in 1928, pushed through the Senate the first bill ever approved

by either House requiring the Federal Government to enter the war against cancer.

He was a Bible-quoting, poetry-reciting orator who could reel off strings of classic names and references, and had a stormy up-and-down political career of 35 years of service in both the House and Senate, 26 of them in the latter. He also had been a mayor and Governor of West Virginia.

During his chairmanship of the Senate District Committee, he once likened disenfranchised District residents to a flock of sheep surrounded by a pack of wolves.

Some of the fanciest language in Senate history was used by Senator NEELY during debates.

Once he said he didn't want to call an opponent a liar but that nevertheless, the man "told 100 percent more than twice as many falsehoods as Ananias or his wife Sapphira, whom the Almighty struck dead for lying."

One of his most sensational speeches was in 1951. That was the famous Tower of Babel address when he stacked 100 pounds of the Congressional Record on his desk and asked the irrepressible windbags to keep quiet.

At another time he asked Senators "with speeches in their bosoms to deliver them during recess in highly secluded places where the only auditors will be hoot owls, turkey buzzards, and shitepokes. These, when vexed, as they certainly would be, could take the wings of the morning, noon, or night, and fly far, far away."

He had been married for 55 years to the former Alberta Claire Ramage, who survives him. Also are three children.

President Eisenhower and other leaders in the Government and in Congress praised him for his dedication to public life.

[From the Fairmont (W. Va.) Times of January 22, 1958]

FAIRMONT PAYS FINAL TRIBUTE TODAY TO SENATOR M. M. NEELY—LARGEST GROUP OF NOTABLES IN CITY'S HISTORY WILL BE HERE FOR FUNERAL SERVICES—CONGRESSIONAL AND STATE DELEGATIONS WILL ARRIVE THIS MORNING BY AIR TO ATTEND RITES IN FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—JOHN L. LEWIS HEADS VANGUARD OF DIGNITARIES HERE TO HONOR STATE'S SENIOR SENATOR

Fairmont will pay final tribute today to its most distinguished citizen, United States Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, in the presence of the largest assemblage of State and National notables ever to gather in the city.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

Funeral services for West Virginia's senior Senator, whose death at 83 from cancer Saturday ended an unparalleled career of 50 years in public life, will be held at 2 p. m. in the First Presbyterian Church, and burial will follow in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The body will be taken to the church at 11 a. m. to lie in state until the hour of the services, which will be conducted by Rev. Frank C. Marvin, Jr., pastor.

Among the mourners will be Members of Congress, headed by Democratic Senate Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, and Republican Leader William F. Knowland, of California, who will arrive in Morgantown at 9:45 a. m., aboard two military airplanes.

Gov. Cecil H. Underwood and a group of West Virginia dignitaries which will include the State's oldest living ex-governor and ex-Senator, Dr. Henry Drury Hatfield, 82, will fly into Bridgeport at 11 a. m. and come here for the services.

The vanguard of scores of distinguished visitors arriving in Fairmont last night was headed by John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, long a close friend and political ally of Senator NEELY. He arrived here about 10:30 p. m. from Washington, accompanied by Robert Howe, director of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and his personal secretary, Gerald Griffith.

Former Gov. William C. Marland was another to arrive last night and former Gov. Okey L. Patteson will come here today with the Underwood party. Attorney General W. W. Barron, Treasurer Orel Skeen and Secretary of State Helen Holt will be in the Governor's party.

Senator Chapman Revercomb, who became West Virginia's senior Senator on the death of his colleague, and the entire State delegation in the House of Representatives except Congressman Arch A. Moore, Jr., who is in Greece, will be among the large group from Washington coming here for the funeral.

Robert McLaughlin, president of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, and delegations from both the metropolitan police and firemen's organizations will be here to pay tribute to Senator NEELY, who as chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, was unofficial "mayor" of the National Capital. Members of the committee staff and the staff of Senator NEELY's office already are here or will arrive today.

The State legislature will be in recess and the statehouse will be closed today as a further mark of respect to Senator NEELY, while all public business in Fairmont will suspend at noon today.

The official congressional and State delegations will join for a private luncheon at the Fairmont Hotel and will leave the city immediately after the services.

Numerous fraternal dignitaries also will be here, and members of the Pilgrim's Degree of the Loyal Order of Moose will conduct graveside services. Past Supreme Governor J. Jack Stoehr and State Manager Ralph Dusic arrived last night to represent the order of which Senator NEELY was a past supreme governor and will be joined by other national and State officers today.

A motorcade will leave the Mid-City Parking Lot at 8:30 a. m. with a police escort led by Sheriff J. Max Gill to meet the planes from Washington at Morgantown. State police, including detachments from several northern West Virginia cities, will bring Governor Underwood and his party here from Bridgeport.

The Marion County Bar Association will provide a guard of honor and ushers at the funeral services this afternoon, while the 201st Armored Field Artillery Battalion, successor to the old First West Virgina Infantry in which Senator NEELY rose to the rank of major, will also provide a uniformed escort.

Maj. Wilson H. Morris, battalion commander, said last night that 1st Lt. James D. Ward, Jr., headquarters battery commander, and CWO James E. Hale, battalion personnel officer, will be flag attendants. The honor guard will be composed of M. Sgt. Kenneth B. Colebank, SFC James W. Shaver, SFC John M. Sweeney, and SP3 Bernard B. Coulter. Church attendants will be M. Sgt. Delbert L. Hardway, Sgt. Richard D. Weber, SP2 John T. Griffith, Pfc. Donald E. Moran, and Pfc Verlin Tinder, Jr.

A steady line of mourners filed by the late Senator's bier at the family home yesterday and last night. City police details were on hand to direct traffic, and as out-of-town visitors began arriving for the funeral, officers also were stationed at the Fairmont Hotel. Acting Police Chief Carl R. Cain said the entire 29-man department will be on duty all day today to handle traffic.

Meanwhile, the Marton County Bar Association gathered in the circuit courtroom for one of the most impressive tributes to their colleague of the many rendered him since his death. Almost the entire membership of the bar was present along with Federal and county officials.

Unanimously adopted was a memorial resolution presented by United States District Judge Harry E. Watkins. Attorney J. E. (Ned) Watson, president of the association, presided.

Attorney Tusca Morris, who was a member of the law class in which Senator NEELY graduated in 1902 and who started practice

in the same year, spoke feelingly of his long association with the Fairmont lawyer.

He recalled that he was city Democratic chairman when NEELY, as a young attorney, first ran successfully for public office and was elected mayor of Fairmont in 1908. He nominated Mayor NEELY to be a candidate for Congress in 1913, the first of his 5 terms in the House which began his 35-year career in Federal office. And Morris recalled he introduced Senator NEELY on the occasion of his last campaign address in the courthouse when, already afflicted with sciatica, he appeared on crutches and gave one of the greatest speeches of his life.

The 84-year-old attorney related some of the political and legal experiences in which he had been associated with Senator NEELY, and closed by saying that the older members of the bar tossed the torch to the younger lawyers to emulate his example.

Judge L. T. Eddy, also a member of the 1902 law class, said his association with Senator NEELY resumed when he came here to practice in 1919. He said he had often measured swords with Senator NEELY, and while he found him aggressive and always attempting to promote the interests of his clients, it was always with honor and dignity.

Attorney Frank R. Amos said he had found Senator NEELY a fine ally and a worthy foe in practicing with and against him since 1912. In recent years, he said, he had found himself agreeing on many things with Senator NEELY.

Amos said that Senator NEELY was wholly responsible for a Federal court in Fairmont, played a great part in the organization of the City National Bank, and stood firmly by both coal producers and coal miners in legislative matters.

"I know of no one of any political faith who can fill his shoes," Amos concluded.

Brief remarks were made by Attorney William P. Lehman and Carter D. Jones.

The association voted to make a contribution to the American Cancer Society. Senator NEELY, who had waged a fight for cancer research appropriations throughout his career in Congress, was a victim of the disease.

Attorney Morris also was the speaker when Fairmont Lodge No. 294, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which Senator NEELY was a past exalted ruler and a life member since 1903, held a lodge of sorrow in his memory last night. He reviewed his 60 years of association with the senior Senator and related many events which had occurred during that time.

Tribute was paid at the same meeting to A. B. (Bert) Knight, a close friend of Senator NEELY, who died Monday. Attorney Jones gave the eulogy and spoke of the close relationship between the two longtime Elks and their deaths within 72 hours from the same cause.

Appropriate memorials also are planned by the Moose Lodge and other fraternal orders to which Senator NEELY belonged.

[From the Fairmont (W. Va.) Times of January 22, 1958]

SENATE, HOUSE HONOR MEMORY OF SENATOR NEELY—LEGISLATURE TAKES RECESS FOR FUNERAL FOLLOWING MINOR BILL ACTION

CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 21.—The West Virginia Legislature honored the late United States Senator M. M. NEELY today, named a committee to attend his funeral in Fairmont tomorrow, then turned its attention to minor business during relative short sessions.

A resolution, adopted unanimously in both chambers, noted NEELY'S death Saturday in the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital. He was clerk of the House in 1911 for his only direct connection with the legislature.

The joint committee will fly to Fairmont in a National Guard plane tomorrow morning to attend the 2 p. m. funeral. The group will be headed by Senate President Ralph J. Bean, Democrat, Hardy; and House Speaker W. E. Flannery, Democrat, Logan.

House action during a 16-minute session was highlighted by a 79 to 11 vote on a bill increasing public utility license fees from $300,000 to $450,000 annually for operation of the public service commission. The bill now goes to the senate for concurrence.

The vote came after Delegate William Tompos, Democrat, Hancock, pointed out the increased fees actually came out of the pockets of consumers because the new license fees would be charged as a current expense of the companies and the companies and the consumers pay for those current expenses.

He was joined by 10 other Democrats voting against the measure.

The finance committee reported to the floor and recommended for passage a bill to set up a constitutional convention to repeal the prohibition against sale of whisky by the drink in West Virginia. Revenue derived from the license fees for establishments selling whisky and a tax on each drink would be used for roads and schools.

Under normal course, the bill would come up for a final vote Monday.

The senate's 12-minute session was without a vote on any issue except adoption of a resolution allowing the rules committee to set up a special calendar beginning next Monday.

Majority Leader Clarence Martin, Democrat, Berkeley, moved to hold over until Thursday action on 8 resolutions, including 1 setting up a joint house-senate committee to study the medical school financial ills of West Virginia University.

Among the others were resolutions asking for permission to introduce legislation for handling local matters not included in Gov. Cecil H. Underwood's agenda for the session.

The senate sent back to the judiciary committee a bill setting up new dates for the third term of court annually in Pendleton County. Martin explained a house-approved measure making the same provisions was also on the calendar.

Advanced to passage stage Thursday was a measure designed to let the State board of public works put Korean veterans' bonus bonds on the open market.

[From the Fairmont (W. Va.) Times of January 29, 1958]

SENATOR NEELY BURIED IN CHILL, WIND-WHIPPED CEMETERY—83-YEAR CAREER ENDS WITH BRIEF COMMITTAL SERVICE—WEST VIRGINIA'S CHAMPION VOTE GETTER WAS BURIED IN THE PRESENCE OF A DISTINGUISHED ASSEMBLY OF NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEADERS

Under cloudly skies and with a chill wind rippling the flag of the country to which he had given a long life of public service, United States Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY was laid to rest yesterday afternoon in Woodlawn Cemetery.

A brief committal service marked the close of a career which began on a Doddridge County farm more than 83 years ago and carried Fairmont's first citizen to the heights of the legal profession and the political field.

West Virginia's champion vote getter of all time, who had been elected 5 times to the House of Representatives, 5 times to the United States Senate, and once as Governor of his native State, was buried in the presence of a distinguished assembly of National, State, and local leaders.

He was memorialized at funeral services in the First Presbyterian Church as a "true friend of the laboring man" and as one who "often did what others said was impossible," by his close friend, the Reverend Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the Senate,

whose eulogy was read by the Revered Frank C. Marvin, pastor of the church to which Senator NEELY belonged.

Services in the crowded church lasted only 25 minutes. Mr. Marvin, standing before masses of flowers which filled the front of the sanctuary and the choir loft, read favorite passages from the Bible from which Senator NEELY in his inimitable speeches so frequently quoted. The eulogy was contained in the message sent by Dr. Harris.

A long cortege wound its way through the streets of the city to Woodlawn, where the inclemency of the weather prevented the graveside services planned by the Pilgrim's Degree of the Loyal Order of Moose, of which Senator NEELY was a past supreme governor and life member.

Only the brief committal service of the Presbyterian Church and the removal of the American flag from the casket by representatives of the National Guard marked the rites of the cemetery. The flag, which signified Senator NEELY's active service as a youth in the Spanish-American War and his long career in Congress, was presented to Mrs. Neely.

Favorite Psalms and other scriptural passages were read by Mr. Marvin after the opening prayer.

Dr. Harris said in his eulogy that for many years he had been a close friend of Senator NEELY and had frequently visited him in Bethesda Naval Hospital, where death came last Saturday from cancer to the senior Senator from West Virginia.

He said he had last seen Senator NEELY on January 7 when the present session of Congress convened. On that occasion, he said, the Senator with his characteristic disregard of his physical condition, insisted on being present to answer rollcall.

Senator NEELY "often did what others thought was impossible," Dr. Harris said. "He had a passion for being punctual and he was always fair." He said he had found Senator NEELY "always ready to throw his weight on the scales in favor of the down-trodden and depressed," and called him a "true friend of the laboring man, especially the coal miners of his beloved State of West Virginia."

Dr. Harris said that when Senator NEELY made a campaign promise, he kept it, "His promise was his bond," the Senate Chaplain said. He praised the late Senator as ever being a fighter and one who kept the faith.

Occupying seats directly in front of the casket, which was closed for the last time as the hour for the services arrived, was a delegation of Senator NEELY's congressional colleagues, including Senators William F. Knowland, of California; Wayne Morse, of Oregon;

James E. Murray, of Montana; Pat McNamara, of Michigan; Lister Hill, of Alabama; Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina; Frank Carlson, of Kansas; J. Glenn Beall, of Maryland; and Chapman Revercomb, now the senior Senator from West Virginia; Congressman Harley O. Staggers, Cleveland M. Bailey, Will E. Neal, and Robert C. Byrd. Robert McLaughlin, president of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, attended as the personal representative of President Eisenhower.

Gov. Cecil H. Underwood, Secretary of State Helen Holt, Attorney General W. W. Barron, Treasurer Orel J. Skeen, Adj. Gen. William L. Blake, and Col. Hazen H. Fair headed the West Virginia delegation which also included State Senate President Ralph J. Bean, Minority Leader John E. Carrigan; Senators Harry E. Moats, A. Carl Carey, and Oley G. Hedrick; Delegates George H. Seibert, T. E. Myles, Loutellus M. Stout, Julius W. Singleton, Jr., William A. Moreland, John E. Crynock, Nicola Fantasia, and C. Donald Robertson, and Parliamentarian Oschel Parsons.

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, was among the mourners. Also attending from the UMW were President Raymond Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer Ray Humphreys of District 17, President George Titler of District 29, and Mrs. Titler, Gerald Griffith, Robert Howe, and James Marks of UMW headquarters in Washington, and the entire staff of District 31, located here, headed by President Cecil J. Urbaniak, Vice President Leonard Pnakovich, and Secretary-Treasurer L. Clyde Riley.

In recognition of Senator NEELY'S efforts in their behalf, the National Association of Letter Carriers was represented by a delegation of seven from Pittsburgh, and a group from Fairmont Branch 910 which included President J. W. Fisher, Secretary H. C. Hoffman, W. G. Byer, P. J. Dietz, I. C. Hawkins, and Frank Falkenstine.

A guard of honor which included representatives of the 201st Armored Field Artillery and both the police and fire departments of metropolitan Washington, of which Senator NEELY was the unofficial mayor as chairman of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, flanked the casket while the body lay in state and during the services.

Hundreds of mourners passed the bier before the funeral began and many stood outside the church while the services were in progress. The streets were lined with spectators as the cortege moved from the church to Woodlawn Cemetery with a police escort.

Ushers were members of the official bodies of the First Presbyterian Church and from the Marion County Bar Association, which attended the funeral in a body.

Business, civil, legal, and political leaders from every part of the State were in attendance.

The groups from Washington and Charleston flew into Morgantown Airport yesterday morning, were at a luncheon in the Fairmont Hotel after first calling at the Neely home, and returning by air late yesterday afternoon.

Always a colorful figure and a master of political oratory, Senator NEELY drew in his lifetime the largest crowds that ever attended campaign rallies in West Virginia. To his funeral he drew the most notable group of national figures to gather here at one time in the history of the city.

And in the community where he began a 50-year career in public office as mayor and lived to become its most distinguished citizen, MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY was laid to eternal rest.

CHAPLAIN OF SENATE GIVES EULOGY TO SENATOR NEELY

A eulogy to United States Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, prepared by the Reverend Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the Senate, was read at his funeral services yesterday by the Reverend Frank C. Marvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who officiated. The eulogy follows:

"For a third of his long public career Senator NEELY has been one of my close friends. My last word with him was when the Senate convened on the 7th of this month. With characteristic disregard of his physical condition, he had insisted on being taken to the Capitol and being carried into the Senate Chamber when the roll was called.

"Just as he was about to be wheeled from the cloakroom to the floor, I had the opportunity to whisper my high regard and my admiration of his Spartan bravery, in doing what others has said was impossible. He had displayed that quality many times as he served his State and his Nation. During the long months of his illness at the naval hospital, I was at his side many times and more than once cheered him on when along the corridor each day his iron will commanded his faltering feet to exceed the day before in the number of steps achieved.

"As my desk at the Capitol is in the District of Columbia Committee room, for years I have been in close proximity, to his own

influential place at the end of the green covered long table where the affairs of the Nation's Capital are discussed. The chairman had a passion for punctuality and expected a quorum to be present on the very minute of the scheduled time. As a Presiding Officer he was precise and fair. He could be brusque when valuable time was consumed by remarks irrelevant to the subject under discussion.

"Always he threw the weight of his 'stubborn ounces' on the scales in favor of the downtrodden and the oppressed. He toiled steadfastly for what he conceived to be the highest interest of the National Capital. With him that included the right to govern itself as a normal city. He was an enthusiastic apostle of home rule.

"Often, both at the Senate and at the hospital, we talked together about men and policies. His salty uninhibited appraisals had a stimulating frankness that scorned polished compliments which so often camouflage disparaging estimates.

"He was a true friend of the laboring man and especially of the miners of his State. An outstanding national leader of the miners' cause once said to me 'Senator NEELY's campaign promises regarding working conditions and aspirations were not make just to be elected. Always his promise was his bond. His word could be counted on.'

"Those who needed his understanding influence were never disappointed or betrayed. More than once he expressed to me in no uncertain words his reverence for religion pure and undefilable. However, he had a holy scorn for those whom he suspected to be wearing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. He hated cant and hypocrisy. He often talked of the efficacy of prayer and the priority of spiritual verities. The book of Senate Prayers was by his side during his illness and before.

"When toward the end, his mind was at times clouded, he talked on one of my last calls about the old McGuffey Readers. In his reference one glimpsed the source of much of his love of great literature. In the country schools of his native State he had studded his memory with the choice gems from those old readers. His private and public speeches were flavored with Biblical references and phrases from Shakespeare and many other masters of speech.

"He lived and served through turbulent days and he was ever a fighter. He kept the faith—his faith in democracy, in the dignity of the individual, and in legislation which safeguarded the rights of the common man.

"No matter how censorious were the assaults on what he fought for his calm confidence as he was given to see the right is mirrored

in a verse I quoted to him during his last months. Here are the lines:

"Men may misjudge thy aim,
Think they have cause to blame,
Say thou art wrong.
Hold on thy quiet way,
God is the judge not they,
Fear not be strong."

[From the United Mine Workers Journal of February 1, 1958]

SENATOR MATTHEW M. NEELY OF WEST VIRGINIA

Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY (Democrat, of West Virginia), lifelong friend of organized labor and particularly of the UMWA, died of cancer on January 18 at Bethesda (Md.) Naval Medical Center. He was 83.

A vivid personality and eloquent orator, Senator NEELY'S political career encompassed virtually every elective office offered in his beloved Mountain State. He was first elected mayor of his hometown—Fairmont—in 1908, and entered the national political scene when he was elected to the House of Representatives from the First West Virginia District in 1913.

America's coal miners will always remember his name because it was he who singlehandedly pushed through Congress the first Federal Coal Mine Safety Act. That was in 1940. And again in 1952 he, along with former Representative Sam McConnell (Republican, of Pennsylvania), fought to bring about passage of the present Coal Mine Safety Act, the first in our history to give the United States Bureau of Mines enforcing powers in dealing with hazardous mines.

He was a true friend of America's coal miners and, as such, will be sorely missed. Upon learning of his death, UMWA President John L. Lewis sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. Neely:

"I feel a sense of tragic loss in the passing of your distinguished husband. The Nation has lost a great statesman; labor has lost a great defender; I have lost a lifetime friend. The mineworkers of the Nation will join me in extending our deep sympathy."

Other UMWA officials expressed grief at his passing, including the president of three UMWA Districts in West Virginia.

President R. O. Lewis of District 17 said: "He was the grand old man of the State. He will be long remembered and very badly missed."

President George J. Titler of District 29 said: "West Virginia has lost a great humanitarian, a friend of the common man."

President Cecil J. Urbaniak of District 31 said: "He always tried to do his best to benefit the greatest number of people. They, of course, were the workers. He was a union man all the way and a great friend of the United Mine Workers."

Senator NEELY was born on a farm near Grove, W. Va., in 1874. He served in the Spanish-American War and after the war was an officer in the National Guard. It was a chore he performed as part of his National Guard service that undoubtedly made him a lifelong fighter for safety in America's coal mines.

On December 6, 1907, the worst disaster in the history of American coal mining took place at Monongah, W. Va., when 2 mines of the Fairmont Coal Co. exploded, killing 361 men and boys. A paragraph in a Journal story about that tragedy tells of Senator NEELY's experience at Monongah:

"A more convenient temporary morgue was set up near one mine entrance in tents supplied by the National Guard, in view of the fact that the threat to public health soon required that bodies be claimed and buried within 3 hours. The young National Guard captain in charge of the tent detail was deeply impressed by the grisly scene he witnessed. From that experience sprang a lifelong devotion to the cause of the American miner which has inspired him ever since. His name: MATTHEW M. NEELY." * * *

The very next year—1908—he won his first major election as mayor of Fairmont. In 1911 he took a position as clerk of the West Virginia Legislature, the only direct connection he had with that body in all his years in politics.

In 1913, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. He served there four consecutive terms, until 1921. In 1923 he was elected to the United States Senate and served until 1941 with a 2-year lapse, 1928–30.

In 1940, he announced that he was retiring from the Senate to run for Governor of West Virginia. The other Democratic candidates were not "liberal enough." This he did in spite of the fact that his Senate term had not yet expired. He won the election.

His next step was to return to the House in 1946 where he served one term. Then he returned to the Senate in 1948 where he served until his death. His current term expires in 1961.

In all he spent 10 years in the House, 26 years in the Senate. He was twice defeated in Senate races but each time bounced back, stronger than ever as a political force in West Virginia.

Senator NEELY's legislative aims were always pro-labor and pro-UMWA. He always referred to John L. Lewis as "the greatest living American." But he had other claims to fame during his long service in Congress. He was widely known as "the Mayor of Washington" and was a long-time champion of home rule for the voteless citizens of the District of Columbia. He was also a congressional pioneer in fighting for Federal funds for cancer research and when the current session of the 85th Congress opened he announced that he was going to introduce a bill calling for a $1 billion appropriation for cancer research.

Typical of Senator NEELY's feelings about cancer and his ability to rise above personalities was his attitude when Rush Holt became a victim of that dread disease. Holt was probably the bitterest political enemy "MATT" NEELY ever had. A one-time protege, he turned against Senator NEELY and fought him viciously and unfairly. But when Holt got cancer, Senator NEELY pulled strings to get him admitted to the National Institutes of Health, in a vain attempt to save the life of his erstwhile enemy. But Rush Holt died of cancer just as MATTHEW NEELY did 4 years later.

But it was as a battler for the workingman that Senator NEELY will be best remembered—"the common man's David seeking out the Goliath of the special interests," is the way the New York Times phrased it. He had a quick tongue, sharply barbed when used against his enemies.

Once he told about a European trip he had made, in the course of which he had seen many paintings of Judas Iscariot. He added: "They all looked different but they all looked like the men who voted for the Taft-Hartley law."

Although he delivered some of the most colorful floor speeches in the history of the Senate, he usually stayed off the Senate floor and deplored the long-winded speeches made there as waste of time and money. He referred to fillers of the Congressional Record as "irrepressible windbags" and urged those windy Senators to deliver their speeches during recess "in highly secluded places where the only auditors will be hoot owls and turkey buzzards. These, when vexed, as they certainly would be, could take the wings of the morning, noon, or night and fly far, far away."

Those are only two of thousands of colorful sentences tossed off by Senator NEELY during his life. He quoted the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, Billy Sunday, and Elbert Hubbard with equal ease. He was one of the greatest political orators of the old school.

The Senate and House met briefly on January 20. The only order of business was, briefly, to eulogize Senator NEELY, after which both Houses recessed until January 23 in respect of his memory.

His body lay in state at the Pumphrey Funeral Home, Bethesda, Md., on January 19, when his Washington friends paid their last respects. Funeral services were held January 22 at First Presbyterian Church, Fairmont, of which Senator NEELY was a member. The Reverend Frank C. Marvin, pastor of the church officiated at the services and read a message from the Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the Senate and close friend of the late Senator.

UMWA officials who attended the services included President John L. Lewis; Robert E. Howe, Jr., director of Labor's Non-Partisan League; Legislative Representative James Mark, Jr., and Gerald Griffiths, secretary to President Lewis, representing International headquarters. Also present were District 17 President R. O. Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer R. R. Humphreys; District 31 President Cecil J. Urbaniak, Vice President Leonard Pnakovic and Secretary-Treasurer L. Clyde Riley, and District 29 President George J. Titler and Mrs. Titler.

Nine fellow Senators made the journey to Fairmont to attend the funeral services. They were William F. Knowland, Republican, California, minority leader of Senate; J. Glenn Beall, Republican, Maryland; Wayne Morse, Democrat, Oregon; Lister Hill, Democrat, Alabama; Frank Carlson, Republican, Kansas; Strom Thurmond, Democrat, South Carolina; Pat McNamara, Democrat, Michigan; James E Murray, Democrat, Montana; and Chapman Revercomb, Republican, West Virginia.

Four members of the West Virginia delegation in the House of Representatives also attended. They were Harley O. Staggers, Democrat; Cleveland M. Bailey, Democrat; Will E. Neal, Republican; and Robert C. Byrd, Democrat.

District of Columbia Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin attended as the personal representative of President Eisenhower.

The mourners could be numbered in the thousands. The West Virginia legislature closed down in his memory. Organized labor, fraternal organizations and the legal profession were represented formally and his friends from all walks of life were there.

Burial was in the Woodlawn Cemetery in Fairmont.

Senator NEELY is survived by his widow, the former Alberta Clair Ramage, of Fairmont; two sons, John Champ Neely, of Baltimore, and Alfred Neely, of Fairmont; and a daughter, Mrs. Corrine Pettit, of Charleston, S. C.

[From the Union Postal Clerk Magazine of February 1958]

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

On Saturday morning, January 18, the senior Senator from West Virginia, the Honorable MATTHEW M. NEELY, passed away at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., after a long illness.

Senator NEELY was probably the most eloquent orator of this generation and, paradoxically, one of the most severe critics of prolonged oratory in the United States Senate. In debate, he neither asked nor gave quarter, and there were few indeed who went out of their way to engage him in argument. His comments when he chose, could cut like a lash and yet he was one of the kindest of men. He was an outstanding liberal in his political views and an eloquent supporter of the causes in which he believed. As the New York Times so well said, "If there was anything stronger than his convictions, it was the caustic bite of his tongue."

The life of MATT NEELY was one devoted always to the best interests of the common man. He was an early champion of the coal miners and of all labor, and postal and Federal employees knew him as their devoted friend. He cast his last vote in favor of postal and Federal employee salary increases last year when he journeyed from the hospital to the Senate floor in an ambulance in order to be recorded in favor of H. R. 2474. His only subsequent appearance on the Senate floor came on January 7 when he answered to his name on a quorum call at the opening of the 2d session of the 85th Congress.

MATTHEW M. NEELY lived a long, busy, and useful life. His service as mayor, Governor, Congressman, and Senator spanned half a century. Born in Doddridge County, W. Va., in 1874, he served in the armed forces during the Spanish-American War; graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1902, and was admitted to the practice of law that same year.

He was first elected to public office in 1908 when he became mayor of Fairmont, W. Va., and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1913. He was elected to the Senate for the first time in 1922 and resigned from the Senate to become Governor of West Virginia in 1941. He was again elected to the House of Representatives in 1945 and served on the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. In 1948 he was again elected to the United States Senate where he served with distinction on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and was reelected to the Senate in 1954.

In the passing of Senator NEELY his State and the Nation have lost an outstanding statesman, his family has lost a devoted husband and father, the American labor movement has lost a tireless and

fearless friend, and postal employees everywhere have lost a brilliant and eloquent champion and advocate. The American people have lost an able public servant, a man who devoted all of his adult life to their welfare.

The world is a better place because MATT NEELY lived.

SENATOR NEELY'S LEGACY TO DEMOCRATS

(By Stewart Alsop)

As the news from the economic front darkens, an episode from the recent past keeps coming back to this reporter's mind. The time was the autumn of 1954. The place was West Virginia. The occasion was the late Senator MATTHEW NEELY'S campaign for reelection.

The kind of campaign old MATT NEELY was waging came as a kind of a traumatic shock. Elsewhere, the Democrats were treating President Eisenhower with kid gloves, or actually trying to grab the President's coattails away from the Republicans.

Not so MATT NEELY. NEELY regularly referred to the President as Eisenhower. He accused the President of talking "monstrous hypocrisy and nonsense." In speech after speech, he called the Eisenhower policies "as disastrous as Hoover's," and he charged the President with "making paupers of half the population of West Virginia." In the context to those times, the NEELY campaign line sounded almost blasphemous.

"I've attacked Eisenhower everywhere I've spoken," NEELY told this reporter gleefully, "and I've had a fine response. I've never had less doubt about the outcome of an election in my life." His confidence was justified by the event. NEELY was triumphantly elected by a handsome majority.

The reason for NEELY'S triumph was visible to the naked eye everywhere in West Virginia. For West Virginia is a one-industry State. The industry is coal. And coal was in the worst slump since the depression days. There were then actually fewer coal miners employed in West Virginia than in the worst days of the evil thirties.

This episode is worth recalling for an obvious reason. Suppose the current recession deepens and hardens. What then will be the effect on the President's personal popularity, his prestige and capacity for leadership? Will he become discredited, powerless, and the subject of bitter personal attack, like President Herbert Hoover in the early thirties?

The answer depends in part, of course, on the Democrats. Among responsible Democratic leaders like Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, there is no disposition whatever to repeat the tactics used against Hoover in the thirties. "I've read the Constitution," is a favorite remark. The implication is that Johnson is fully aware that there is no substitute under the American constitutional system for the power and authority of the Presidency.

But not all Democrats think like Johnson. Many Democrats have squirmed angrily for 5 long years under the temptation to follow old NEELY's example, and have held back only as the better part of valor. And the President seems in a mood to give them precisely the opportunities they are looking for, as his politically imprudent act in flying his wife to a charm school in Arizona suggests.

Indeed, the President's mood is a key factor in the equation. Through the paper curtain which surrounds him, an impression of what Time magazine calls a baffling don't care attitude has seeped out. Take, for example, the President's incredible statement that Sherman Adams' intervention with the Civil Aeronautics Board, which has been in the headlines for days, was a thing I have not heard of. The remark seems to mean either that the President does not read the papers, or that he cares not a rap what is in them.

Combined with the don't care attitude is a growing testiness. The President has always had a quick temper, but he now angers very easily. For example, Eric Johnston, organizer of the recent bipartisan demonstration for foreign aid, proposed to the President that he should speak from the same dinner table as former President Truman. The President treated Johnston much as the emperors of other days used to treat the bearers of unwelcome news. He almost took his head off, telling Johnston furiously that he would never break bread with such a man as Mr. Truman.

This sort of thing always gets out, and it is not calculated to persuade the Democrats to treat the President kindly. As for the Republicans, precious few of them are planning to campaign as "Eisenhower Republicans" this year, and if the President gets into trouble they are not likely to rush enthusiastically to his defense.

One should not exaggerate. The President is still the most popular political figure in the country. Yet a President is rather like the leader of a wolf pack—any sign of weakness, and he invites a ferocious attack from behind. And a presidential mood of indifference combined with testiness could make bad trouble for the

country, too, for it is hard to imagine anything more damaging than a bitter, NEELY-like election fight followed by 2 years of presidential frustration.

But if the Nation as a whole begins economically to resemble West Virginia in 1954, that may be in the cards.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, in addition to the published and written tributes which were addressed to Mrs. Neely, I have before me a collection of resolutions and memorials adopted by various organizations, in which they express the sense of loss they felt at the passing of Senator NEELY. The first is a resolution which was adopted by the House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—HOUSE OF DELEGATES

House Concurrent Resolution No. 13

(By Messers. Parker, Fantasia, and Wilson)

Concerning the death of Hon. MATTHEW M. NEELY.

Whereas death ended the colorful career on January 18, 1958, of United States Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, thus closing a memorable chapter in the political history of West Virginia; and

Whereas the fighting spirit of this well-known West Virginian kept him alert and vigilant to his duties, even to the threshold of death, and despite a long illness and the suffering incident thereto; and

Whereas the death of Senator NEELY brings to a close a 50-year period in the political annals of West Virginia, beginning with his election as mayor of the city of Fairmont in 1908 and followed by his election as clerk of the house of delegates in 1911, election to the House of Representatives in 1913, and election to the United States Senate in 1922, and as Governor of West Virginia in 1940; and

Whereas during his political career he served 5 terms as a Member of the House of Representatives and was 5 times elected to the United States Senate; and

Whereas the late Senator was an ardent fraternalist, a devout churchman, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and an eminent lawyer, whose professional services were in wide demand during his active years in the practice of law: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of delegates (the senate concurring therein), That the Legislature of West Virginia hereby acknowledges

its sincere mourning at the passing of this distinguished West Virginian; and be it further

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of this former Governor, Member of the Congress of the United States, and legislative official that when the two houses of the legislature adjourn this day they do so until Thursday, January 23, 1958; and be it further

Resolved, That the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of delegates name a committee from the membership of their respective houses to attend the funeral of the late United States Senator; and be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of the house of delegates send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the family of Senator NEELY.

I, C. A. Blankenship, clerk of the House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was regularly adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia on January 21, 1958.

This the 6th day of February 1958.

C. A. BLANKENSHIP,
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, a week ago Monday, when the Senate held memorial services for the late MATTHEW M. NEELY, of West Virginia, it was my privilege, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, to submit for the Record many tributes to that great Member of this body. The tributes had been received from numerous individuals and organizations. However, from the list there was omitted a resolution which, following the death of Senator NEELY, was adopted unanimously by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Whereas the Honorable MATTHEW M. NEELY, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia, first became a Member of the Senate of the United States on March 4, 1923, and thereafter served as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate from March 9, 1925, to March 3, 1929, and again from December 14,

1931, to January 13, 1941, and again from March 2, 1956, to January 18, 1958, and

Whereas his distinguished abilities, his dedication to principle, and his devotion to public service were manifested to the membership of the committee and to the Senate of the United States throughout the long course of his service, and

Whereas the committee is well aware of the great loss to the people of the United States, to the citizens of the State of West Virginia, to the Congress of the United States, and to the Committee on the Judiciary, and

Whereas the committee desires to express its sincere feeling to the family of the Honorable MATTHEW M. NEELY: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, do hereby express to his loved ones our deep sense of sorrow at his passing and our sympathy in the loss of a beloved husband and father; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the late Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be made a part of the records of the Committee on the Judiciary.

JAMES O. EASTLAND, *Chairman,* ESTES KEFAUVER, OLIN D. JOHNSTON, THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., ALEXANDER WILEY, WILLIAM LANGER, WILLIAM E. JENNER, ARTHUR V. WATKINS, EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, ROMAN L. HRUSKA.

IN MEMORY OF SENATOR MATTHEW M. NEELY

OHIO VALLEY BOARD OF TRADE,
Third Floor, Board of Trade Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

In the passing from this life of Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, January 18, 1958, the State of West Virginia has lost an outstanding citizen.

Few Americans have been privileged to serve their country on the State and National level as was the honor given Senator NEELY; and a lesser number can be recorded as having held, through elective office, so many positions in State and National Governments.

For nearly half a century, Senator NEELY represented the citizens of West Virginia in the State legislature, as governor, Member of the House of Congress, or the United States Senate. He was

a noted and eloquent orator and a strong advocate of any cause he espoused. To be his friend was a privilege, but the development of West Virginia was his primary concern: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the directors of the Ohio Valley Board of Trade, That official recognition be taken of the passing of a beloved and loyal citizen, and our deepest sympathy be expressed to the bereaved family, and further, copies of this resolution be included in the organization's minutes and sent to the members of his family.

JOHN C. MCCONNELL,
President.

JANUARY 31, 1958.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the members of the Young Democratic Club of Kanawha County desire to record their deep sorrow at the death on January 18, 1958, of this State's most highly esteemed Democrat, United States Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, who for more than half a century so ably served the Democratic Party, the State of West Virginia, and the Nation in many capacities, including the governorship of this State and numerous terms in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, and who was never too busy to lend a helping hand and to give his invaluable advice to young Democrats of this State: Be it

Resolved, That this club hereby give formal expression of the State and Nation's grievous loss in the death of MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY and does hereby note in its records the passing from this life of a man who was esteemed by his associates, loved by his friends, and respected by all;

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be tendered to his family as an humble expression of the club's heartfelt sympathy in its bereavement.

A MEMORIAL TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

This paper writing from the District of Columbia Federation of Civic Associations, Inc., consisting of 37 member associations representing the organized civic community of the District of Columbia, is in the nature of a petition to the sovereign, a memorial to the United States Senate.

Your petitioner prays permission to submit this expression of its sense of profound loss to the Nation as well as to the District of

Columbia in the passing from time to eternity on Saturday, January 18, 1958, of the Honorable MATTHEW M. NEELY, United States Senator from West Virginia, and chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. In the 81st Congress, as chairman, Senator NEELY in opening the doors of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to the citizenry of Washington asked for civic righteousness, quoting from psalm cxxvii, 1, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain," and from that moment on he manifested the constant and perpetual will to secure to every citizen his own right.

He sought for the community the righteousness that exalts a nation, and one could tell that he knew that sooner or later all the countless generations of the unnumbered years of the past and of all the years of the future would be his sure companions, and he must be a peer with the immortals. And so he is. The stamp of his resolute integrity is seen in the caliber of Senate District Committee action on local legislation during his chairmanship of the committee.

The community of the District of Columbia will be thankful always to the United States Senate for placing its legislative destiny in his hands, and it will speak good of his name forever.

By unanimous vote of the District of Columbia Federation of Civic Associations, Inc., in regular meeting assembled in the board room of the District Building on Friday, January 24 A. D. 1958.

BARRINGTON D. CORKI,
President.

Attest:

DORIS T. KEITH,
Acting Recording Secretary.

RESOLUTION

UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA—CIO,
Huntington, W. Va.

Whereas MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY was a sincere and devoted friend of labor and the things that labor was striving for and was devoted to; and

Whereas he was United States Senator from the State of West Virginia; and

Whereas Almighty God has called him home to rest from the labors and toils of this world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the membership of local union, No. 3739, United Steelworkers of America, does hereby express its deepest sympathy to the widow and relatives of MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY.

Done at Huntington, W. Va., this the 12th day of February in the year of our Lord 1958.

FRANCIS C. HAYNES,
Recording Secretary.

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I include copy of resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator M. M. NEELY, of West Virginia. These resolutions were prepared by West Virginia's distinguished United States District Judge Harry E. Watkins, and were adopted last week by the Marion County Bar Association at Fairmont, W. Va.

[From the Fairmont (W. Va.) Times of January 22, 1958]

MARION COUNTY BAR PAYS FINAL TRIBUTE TO NEELY

The Marion County Bar Association at a special meeting yesterday adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of United States Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY after their introduction by United States District Judge Harry E. Watkins. Other members of the committee were attorneys Tusca Morris, William P. Lehman, and Herschel Rose. The resolutions follow:

"We are here today to write the final pages in the record of our appreciation of the character and services of Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY. It is with heavy hearts that we mark the passing of our friend and neighbor.

"Senator NEELY was a typical American. He worked on a farm as a boy while attending a country school, walking more than a mile each day. When working at a variety of odd jobs to pay his way through school, little did he realize that some day he was to hold every elective office within the gift of the people of West Virginia to which he aspired—Congressman, United States Senator, and Governor of West Virginia. Such a thing could happen in no other country. But this is America—that is democracy—and Senator NEELY perfectly personified the typical American youth with an indomitable courage that brings success in a land of opportunity. No wonder that neither selfishness nor greed found refuge in his brimming heart or his avid mind. With this wholesome background, the heritage of many great Americans, he developed simplicity of manner, and a genuine eagerness to help others, a strong foundation on which to build a useful career.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

"It was truly said of MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY that 'no man, living or dead, in the history of West Virginia, has left his mark so deep so many places, and in so many fields of activity.' Yet with it all he never lost the common touch; he was as proud of his origin as he was of his ultimate destiny.

"He was a positive man, never afraid to express his views forthrightly and courageously. His likes and dislikes among men were definite and pronounced. He liked a good fight and never retreated from what he believed to be right. Life was to Senator NEELY a matchless, romantic adventure. He lived it freely, fully; a gentleman unafraid, he faced death as he had always met life, with a smile.

"The outbreak of the Spanish-American War found him enlisting at the first call for volunteers. After that war he served 11 years in the National Guard where he received the rank of major, and for many years he was familiarly known as Major NEELY.

"At West Virginia University he won the gold medal award for being the best cadet in the university cadet corps, and represented the university in many oratorical contests. He was a brilliant student and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa national honorary fraternity.

"In 1902 he began his career as a lawyer at the Marion County bar where he was a practicing attorney for 55 years. He was as successful as a lawyer as he was in politics. He was saturated with the idea that rules of law should be applied in such a way that the results would be beneficial to the people. An abstract system of law had no appeal to him. He often pointed out that the law was meant to serve and not to rule the institutions which is sheltered. In presenting a case to the court, he pointed out the life story of the litigants, and the motives which prompted the controversy. He prepared his cases thoroughly, first becoming familiar with the facts, and then he reached into the realm of legal principles to choose therefrom one or more which, when applied to the facts, would produce just and beneficial results, much as a skilled mechanic would reach into his toolbox for a tool made for the specific work at hand. Clients recognized his sound judgment and sought it. Large busineess learned the value of his experience and broad vision, and knowledge of public affairs, and made use of them.

"The style of his speeches was uniform throughout his long career. He was a student of the Bible and quoted from it and the great works of literature in the courtroom and in the political

arena. His remarks were always grammatically correct and clothed in language that any person could understand. He respected the courts and was zealous of their good name. He took little time to play and far too few moments of relaxation. He had an intellectual hunger which carried him to far ends of knowledge and culture. Studious and devoted to the task at hand, he cared little for formal social life or frivolity. He could teach us better things, and he did.

"Senator NEELY's first venture into politics was in 1908 when he was elected mayor of Fairmont on a dry ticket. Later he served as clerk of the house of delegates, then was elected to Congress in 1913. In all, he was elected to 5 terms in the House of Representatives and 5 terms in the Senate, a record unique in American history. Even before the New Deal era, he urged old-age pensions and protection for organized labor. He championed the Railroad Retirement Act and battled for many social reforms which we now enjoy. While he was generally found on the side of the coal miner and organized labor, he won the admiration of the coal operators in helping to create the National Bituminous Coal Commission and to end freight rate differentials on coal shipped to the Great Lakes.

"The poor and unfortunate found in him an honest, sympathetic and courageous representative, and their confidence was never misplaced. He had a firm determination always to help the little fellow, and would stand up against any influence or pressure in order to do so. He was respected, loved and trusted by his constituents. The people of West Virginia exemplified their respect and trust by their votes of confidence in his stewardship and in his political responsibility.

"He had a keen respect for and interest in the welfare of our farm people. He was the unofficial Mayor of Washington in his position as chairman of the Senate District of Columbia Committee. He was prominent in the fight for better social security, rural electrification and unemployment compensation.

"He is solely responsible for the erection of the present United States Courthouse and Post Office here in Fairmont, and for making Fairmont the headquarters for the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia.

"The achievements of Senator NEELY are so numerous and so imposing that but to review a few of them is to wonder at the magnitude of the spirit which evoked them.

"He was a devoted husband and father, and firm in his religious principles. Senator NEELY was a big man in the finest and truest sense of the word, and his passing is mourned by the great leaders

of our Nation, regardless of political affiliation. The honors which came to him never abated his love for West Virginia and its people—an affection which was returned in kind.

"As to a man of such quality no one will pause to debate his character, his fidelity, or his exceptional worth.

"He is gone, and while the West is still aglow with his radiance, it is well for us to pause and take count of our own selves. He has a lesson to teach us if we care to stop and learn. His high place in the history of our State and Nation is secure. His tired body now rests in the long sleep which it has so well earned, worn out in public service: Be it

"*Resolved,* That the members of the Marion County Bar Association record our high appreciation of his great qualities of mind and heart, our full recognition of his great public service, and our deep gratitude for the luster that he shed by his life and character upon the profession which he so magnificently adorned."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include an editorial entitled "MATTHEW M. NEELY," from the Washington Post and Times Herald of Monday, January 20, 1958.

MATTHEW M. NEELY

West Virginia's coal miners and organized labor in general lost their most eloquent, untiring, and inflexible Federal servant in the death, at 83, of Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY. His fellow Senators lost one of their hardest working colleagues and, for all his barbed prose in a tough campaign, a thoughtful, kind, and courtly peer. Unfortunately the highest tribute which the Senate could pay to MATT NEELY will probably not be paid. But if he could, he would undoubtedly ask that the eulogies be short and that the committee meetings, just for once, all start on time. Never has the Senate had a more determined foe of wasted words and wasted hours.

Senator NEELY was one of the few Members of Congress who have taken service on the generally unpopular District of Columbia committees seriously. He was never known to make light of this duty, as so many of his colleagues do. To him there was nothing at all funny in the spectacle of nearly a million Americans living in complete disenfranchisement. He devoted his major energies as Chairman of the Senate District Committee to legislation for

home rule. But failing to win the city a vote, he gave it the best government that he could while this remained his responsibility. He directed the successful law enforcement investigation which ended in the retirement under fire of Police Chief Robert J. Barrett and was responsible for many other reforms in local affairs. Consistently his committee turned out more urgently needed city legislation than it could ever persuade Congress to enact.

Recipients of letters from Senator NEELY will recall that he nearly always closed with the words, "I remain, always faithfully yours." And, to the many good friends and good causes to which he gave his remarkable energies, he was.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, on Saturday, January 18, 1958, the late MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, passed away.

At a meeting of the full Committee on the District of Columbia held on February 20, 1958, the committee unanimously adopted a resolution expressing our great loss as follows:

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, TRIBUTES TO THE LATE CHAIRMAN, SENATOR MATTHEW M. NEELY

Whereas it was with sadness that the members of the committee learned of the death of their chairman, Senator MATTHEW M. NEELY, of West Virginia, on January 18, 1958:

Whereas his distinguished service as chairman of the committee marked the deliberations of the 81st, 82d, 84th, and 85th Congresses, and as a member of the committee during the 69th, 70th, and 83d Congresses he was again untiring in his devotion to the search for just solutions in the problems of the District of Columbia:

Whereas by his energy, intelligence, and ability he earned the respect and affection of his colleagues, and by his record of accomplishment he has earned an enduring place in the history of our age: Therefore be it

Resolved by the members of the Committee on the District of Columbia assembled, That we hereby express to his family our profound sympathy and acknowledge our deep personal loss in the departure of a friend, teacher, and dedicated leader.

ALAN BIBLE, Chairman, WAYNE MORSE, J. ALLEN FREAR, Jr., JOSEPH S. CLARK, WILLIAM PROXMIRE, J. GLENN BEALL, THRUSTON B. MORTON, JACOB K. JAVITS, JOHN D. HOBLITZELL, Jr.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed an editorial from the February 1958 issue of the News of the Policemen's Association of the District of Columbia. Headed, "Tribute Paid NEELY and Borchardt," it mourns the loss of that distinguished Member of the Senate, MATTHEW M. NEELY, who had so long befriended them as chairman of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, and of Marcus Borchardt who, as a Washington civic leader, had worked continuously for the good of the District of Columbia Police and Fire Departments and the well-being of the men who constitute these uniformed forces.

The editorial has an additional, a personal meaning for me, not only because I share in its sentiments, but also because the high regard expressed by Washington's policemen and firemen for Marcus Borchardt reveals a pattern of devoted public service closly parallel to that of his father, the late Maj. Newman Borchardt.

In the early pioneer days of Montana, Major Borchardt was chairman of the first board of commissioners for Custer County, which then comprised almost the entire eastern half of the State's area, and the first postmaster of Miles City, where his home was opened for the town's first religious services. Like father, like son. Both lives dedicated to service for their fellow men.

Tribute Paid Neely, Borchardt

Within 5 days last month the Policemen's Association lost 2 of its most ardent supporters and dearest friends. The death of Senator Matthew M. Neely, chairman of the Senate District Committee and "mayor" of Washington, will be a great loss to our association. His death on January 18 will be mourned jointly by law enforcement officers of West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Five days later, Marcus Borchardt succumbed, a victim of pneumonia. A great civic leader, Mark, as he was affectionately called, had more than a personal love and admiration for Washington's police and firemen. As chairman of the Public Protection Committee of the Washington Board of Trade, Mark not only understood with a sympathetic heart the many problems confronting the men in blue, but he worked consistently to find the solutions. Our heartfelt sympathy to their families.

Addresses by the Late Senator Matthew Mansfield Neely, of West Virginia

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I also hold in my hand an autobiographical note which was prepared, as is indicated, by Senator NEELY during the year 1954, when he was afforded an opportunity, for 2 minutes, to outline on the radio in West Virginia his own autobiography. On that occasion he delivered a 2-minute statement of fact, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed. The statement is as follows:

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

(By MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY on Meet Your Candidate radio program, October 14, 1954)

Agreeably with the suggestion of the sponsor of this program who has generously permitted me to appear upon it, the following will be rigidly restricted to an unadorned statement of facts.

My name is MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY.

The first 17 years of my life were spent on a Doddridge County farm. At 18 I obtained a first-grade teachers' certificate, under which I taught school for 4 terms—the first 2 near Windom in Mineral County for $35 a month; the second 2 as principal of the Nethkenville School near Elk Garden, where my salary was $45 a month.

Four spring terms were spent at Salem College. In the fall of 1897 I entered West Virginia University as a freshman. In 1898, at President McKinley's call for volunteers, I enlisted as a private and served in the Army until after peace had been restored. I returned to the university, became a cadet and was awarded the designation "distinguished cadet" and won a marksman's button and also a gold medal for being the best-drilled cadet in the corps.

In 1901 I was graduated from the military department of the university and also awarded a bachelor of arts degree. In 1902 I was graduated from the university with the degree of bachelor of laws and immediately thereafter began the practice of the law,

which I have ever since continued except when in public service. I have been elected to office as follows: In 1908 as the first Democratic mayor of Fairmont; in 1911 Congressman from the First District, and reelected to Congress in 1914, 1916, and 1918; in 1920 defeated for Congress; in 1922 elected United States Senator; defeated for reelection in the Hoover landslide in 1928; in 1930 elected Senator by 133,010 majority, which was 50,000 greater than any other Democrat had ever received in West Virginia to that time; was reelected to the Senate in 1936; and elected Governor in 1940; in 1941 resigned my Senate seat to become the chief executive of West Virginia; in 1944 again reelected to Congress; and in 1948 was for the fourth time elected United States Senator. My present term will expire on the 3d of next January.

I am a candidate for reelection, and hope that my generous West Virginia friends will once more elect me, and thereby render it possible for me to continue to fight their battles on Capitol Hill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the late Senator MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY, whose memory we honor here today, was for many years in the forefront of the fight for an ever-increasing national effort against cancer. It was one of life's ironies that this was the disease to which he himself at last fell victim.

For Senator NEELY, who took pride in the written and the spoken word, who used language as an effective instrument, and who composed his addresses with a craftsman's care, I think there could scarcely be a more appropriate memorial than to reprint several of the many addresses which, over a period of more than three decades, he delivered on the subject of the war against cancer.

Therefore, I ask consent to have included as a part of these memorial proceedings, three of Senator NEELY's addresses on the subject of cancer. The first, written in 1928, is entitled "Cancer: Humanity's Most Deadly Scourge."

[From the Congressional Record, Senate, of May 18, 1928, vol. 69, No. 132, pp. 9393–9397]

Cancer: Humanity's Most Deadly Scourge

Mr. Neely. Mr. President, the concluding chapter of that fascinating, thrilling, and instructive masterpiece by Charles Dickens, entitled "A Tale of Two Cities," contains a vivid description of the guillotine, the most efficacious mechanical destroyer of human life that brutal and bloodthirsty man has ever invented. Mr. Dickens says that "all the insatiate and devouring monsters imagined since imagination could record itself are fused in the realization—guillotine."

But through all the years the victims of the guillotine have been limited to a few hundred thousands of the people of France.

I propose to speak of a monster that is more insatiate than the guillotine; more destructive to life and health and happiness than the World War; more irresistible than the mightiest army that ever marched to battle; more terrifying than any other scourge that has ever threatened the existence of the human race. The monster of which I speak has infested and still infests every inhabited country, it has preyed and still preys upon every nation; it has fed and feasted and fattened, and still feeds and feasts and fattens, on the flesh and blood and brains and bones of men and women in every land. The sighs and sobs and shrieks that it has extorted from perishing humanity would, if they were tangible things, make a mountain. The tears that it has wrung from weeping women's eyes would make an ocean. The blood that it has shed would redden every wave that rolls on every sesa. The name of this loathsome, deadly, and insatiate monster is cancer. It is older than the human race. Evidence of cancer has been found in the fossil remains of a serpent that is supposed to have lived millions of years ago. Records made on papri by the ancient Egyptians show that the cancer curse was known in the Valley of the Nile more than 2,000 years before the birth of Christ.

Medical science has conquered yellow fever, diphtheria, typhoid, and smallpox. Medical science has robbed even leprosy and tuberculosis of their terrors. But in spite of all that physicians, surgeons, chemists, biologists, and all other scientists have done, cancer remains the unconquered, the unconquerable, and defiant foe of the human race. It is today more menacing and deadly and irresistible than ever before.

The naked facts and figures which record the rapid, progressive, and persistent advance of this frightful scourge are so appalling

as to render superfluous any attempt to emphasize the tale of horror that they tell.

For example, in Great Britain the death rate from cancer in the year 1850 was 274 for each million of the population. During the next 50 years, this death rate increased 288 percent; and in the first year of this century, of every million Britons, 800 died of cancer. Subsequently for each million of the British population deaths from cancer have been as follows:

For the year—

1905	866
1910	939
1915	1,054
1920	1,179
1923	1,267

Thus it appears that during the 73 years between 1850 and 1923 the cancer death rate in the great English-speaking country across the sea increased more than 462 percent.

In the year 1921 the registration area of the United States contained 82.2 percent, and in 1926, 89.8 percent of our entire population. In this area our yearly deaths from cancer during the period just indicated were as follows:

1921	76,274
1922	80,938
1923	86,754
1924	91,138
1925	95,504
1926 (last year reported)	99,833

Stated in another way, the death rate from cancer in the area under consideration was for each hundred thousand of our population, including all ages, as follows: 1921, 86; 1922, 86.8; 1923, 89.4; 1924, 91.9; 1925, 92.6; 1926, 94.9.

In other words, from 1921 to 1926 in the registration area of the United States the annual cancer death rate mounted from 86 for each hundred thousand population, including all ages, to 94.9. But it should be borne in mind that cancer is comparatively rare in both men and women who are under 40 years of age. Accordingly, in order to appreciate the full significance of cancer's ruthless devastation, one must consider it in relation to those who are 40 years old or older.

Accurate statistics as to the ravages of cancer in the United States previous to the year 1900 are not available. But for that year and all subsequent years to and including 1926 such statistics are avail-

able for what are known as the 10 original registration States, namely, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The population of these 10 original registration States was in 1900 almost 20 million and more than 27 million, or almost a fourth of the population of the entire country, in 1920.

The United States Public Health Service has issued a bulletin entitled "Cancer Mortality," from which it appears that the death rate in the original registration area for each 100,000 of the population aged 40 years or more from 1900 to and including 1920, is as follows:

Year:	*Cancer, all forms*
1900	212.0
1901	218.1
1902	217.4
1903	227.9
1904	232.2
1905	238.8
1906	240.0
1907	248.5
1908	251.0
1909	259.0
1910	270.8
1911	273.8
1912	278.0
1913	286.0
1914	286.0
1915	293.2
1916	300.0
1917	301.4
1918	299.7
1919	302.3
1920	311.4

The most conservative cancer statisticians say that more than 110,000, and perhaps as many as 125,000 people died of cancer in the United States during the year 1927, for which complete statistics are not yet available.

At first blush these cold facts and figures may make little impression on the mind of a public official who is charged with no particular responsibility to solve the cancer problem. But upon serious reflection they must challenge the earnest consideration of everyone who is sufficiently thoughtful to be interested in perpetuating the human race.

If the rapid increase in cancer fatalities should persist in the future as it has persisted in the past the cancer curse would in a few centuries depopulate the earth.

Because of the unusual susceptibility of the female breast and organs of reproduction to cancer, about 60 percent of all who succumb to this scourge are women, while only about 40 percent are men.

Assuming that all who are known to have died from cancer in the United States in the year 1926 were of average height and that 60 percent of the victims were females and 40 percent males, and further assuming that they were all placed in a straight line, that line would be more than 100 miles long.

If these victims were laid in a double line side by side, the line would extend from Washington to Baltimore and 10 miles beyond.

Do the Members of the Senate realize that every month more than 8,000 of the American people die of cancer; that every day in the year cancer robs 277 of our people of their precious lives; that, on the average, cancer murders 11 of the people of the United States during every hour of every day; that every time the clock ticks off 5 minutes and 30 seconds somebody's father or mother, brother or sister, or daughter or son is by the cancer curse sent to the dissolution of the grave?

The fact that cancer is everywhere claiming greater and greater multitudes of victims every day is in itself sufficiently terrifying. But even more horrible is the fact that in its later stages cancer inflicts upon its wretched victims suffering greater than any other disease can entail, torture more excruciating than any ever devised by American Indians, agony more intolerable than any ever inflicted by the fanatical fields of the Dark Ages.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. NEELY. I do.

Mr. COPELAND. There is no suffering in the world equal to the torture of cancer. The Senator has put it strongly; but he could not choose words strong enough to express the suffering of the human beings with that terrible disease.

Mr. NEELY. I thank the able Senator and eminent physician from New York for approving and emphasizing what I have said.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. NEELY. I yield.

Mr. BRUCE. It is also true, of course, that all this suffering is to a very great extent alleviated by anodynes.

Mr. NEELY. That is true; but it is also unfortunately true that the dying victim of cancer must be given enough opiates to make him unconscious in order to relieve his pain.

Mr. BRUCE. If the Senator will allow me to make another interruption in the course of his most interesting address, which I have been following with the closest attention, after all is not this supposed increase in cancer due to what might be called the high visibility of cancer under the conditions of modern research?

When I was a boy, very great numbers of people died of cancer without ever knowing that they had cancer. Even the doctors, especially country doctors, sometimes, when they found that a man was about to succumb to a mortal disease, would not trouble themselves very much about the causation of his condition. It seems to me those are considerations that ought to be taken into account.

Mr. NEELY. The medical profession has been quite capable of diagnosing cancer accurately in most cases for more than 20 years. Unfortunately the cancer victim only too frequently fails to give the surgeon a chance until it is too late.

Mr. BRUCE. Yes; I suppose that is true.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, would it disturb the Senator if I said one word more?

Mr. NEELY. No; I gladly yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. COPELAND. The Senator from Maryland raises an interesting question. Undoubtedly it is true that with the improved means of diagnosis physicians now discover cancer when the old-time physician did not know what was the matter; but, as the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] says, during the past 10 or 15 or 20 years we have been in a sense at a standstill in our progress and knowledge of how to recognize cancer. Excluding all the hopefulness that we might build up in our hearts that it is really because we know more, it is undoubtedly true that cancer is on the increase. Whether due to our habits of civilization or what it may be, without going into any detail as to why, the fact remains that cancer is increasing.

Just one other word before I sit down.

The Senator from Maryland speaks about the use of the opiate. Of course, by increasing doses of those narcotics it is possible for a time to control the pain and suffering of cancer; but the time comes when the doses taken are so poisonous that death would come from the administration of the narcotic. In other words, the time

comes when the narcotic can no longer give relief; and so, in the end, the patient dies in excruciating agony.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I hold in my hand Hoffman's illuminating and exhaustive work, entitled "The Mortality From Cancer Throughout the World." The able author of this volume says that the death rate from cancer has doubled in the United States in 40 years.

Another element of alarm that obtrudes itself into the consideration of the cancer problem is found in the fact that this frightful disease, in a large percentage of cases, steals upon its victims like a thief in the dead of the night. In the beginning cancer is usually painless. Consequently it frequently progresses to the hopeless stage before its existence is certainly known.

In spite of all that countless self-sacrificing physicians and surgeons and other scientists have done, and tried to do, cancer in its advanced stages is still the most mysterious and incurable of diseases, and humanity's most deadly foe. Indeed, the only known certain cure for cancer, even in its early stages, is to be found only in the application of the surgeon's knife.

For the benefit of those who are more inclined to think in terms of dollars and cents than in terms of humanity, attention is invited to the fact that the people of the United States suffer from the ravages of cancer an annual financial loss of more than three-fourths of a billion dollars. The following article which appeared in the New York Times for the 6th day of May 1928, convincingly speaks to the point as follows:

"CANCER LOSS IN 1927 PUT AT $800 MILLION—DR. LUIS I. DUBLIN ESTIMATES ECONOMIC VALUE OF PERSONS WHO DIED AT $680 MILLION

"Establishing an economic loss as great as if 300,000 workingmen had been idle for a year, cancer in 1927 was responsible for a monetary loss of approximately $800 million acording to Dr. Luis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. He said that $680 million represented the monetary value of persons dying from this disease and $110 million was spent caring for the victims.

"The current year undoubtedly will see a greater economic loss and a greater amount of suffering, since the number of deaths from cancer is steadily increasing, according to Dr. Dublin. Cancer is a condition which usually occurs late in life, toward the end of the economically productive period, he added. However, a very considerable number of deaths occur earlier in life than is commonly supposed.

" 'We find, for example,' said Dr. Dublin, 'That under 25 years of age there are every year about 1,600 deaths from cancer, involving

losses of $38 million; between 25 and 35 close to 3,000 deaths, amounting to $62 million; between 35 and 45 the deaths number 10,000, with losses of $160 million, and so on up to 75, where we estimate that the money value—that is, the earning power—of the average man is no longer appreciable. The important thing to remember is that the total runs up to $680 million.

"This is a considerable sum of money and represents a tenth of the total value of all iron and steel manufactured in the United States; it is as much as the total current income of the State of Louisiana.'

"Dr. Dublin estimates that care and medicine cost $1,000 a case. This means that the 110,000 cancer deaths last year involved a loss of $110 million, which added to the $680 million means practically $800 million."

Sad to relate, practically every other civilized country is suffering as severely as our own from the worldwide cancer scourge. It is estimated that the deaths from cancer in the entire world now reach the grand total of three-fourths of a million a year.

And what is being done to check the advance of this all-devouring insatiate monster?

The best available figures indicate that the total governmental appropriations of the world to combat cancer now amount to only $400,000 a year. That this sum is not only ridiculously inadequate but pitiable in the extreme no intelligent person will deny. In spite of cancer's ravages and the suffering it has wrought among the people of the United States, in spite of cancer's awful desolation which has reached almost every family in the land, to this moment our Government has never appropriated a dollar or even a cent to be used exclusively in warring against this hideous disease.

On the 4th day of February 1927, I introduced in the Senate the first bill that was ever offered in either House of Congress for the purpose of obtaining governmental assistance in solving the cancer problem. That bill proposed a reward of $5 million to the first person who discovered a practical and successful cure for cancer. The great press associations generously carried the news of the introduction of that bill around the world. Within a year after I introduced that measure I received almost 2,500 letters informing me that their writers possessed infallible cancer cures. These letters came from every country on the globe.

Let me read the following of these letters, which are fairly representative of all the rest:

DAYTON, OHIO, *February 5, 1927.*

DEAR SIR: In reading the paper, I saw a reward for the cure of a cancer. Not that I am after the money, but just to show you what

the Lord will do, I am sending an anointed handkerchief, and if you will do as I tell you, you will be cured of that disease. Now, just lay it over the cancer in the name of Jesus, and it is healed if you will believe it. If this doesn't do you any good, it is because you have no faith.

Mrs. C. J.

SAND SPRINGS, OKLA., *May 9, 1927.*

Senator NEELY.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your ad in Capper's Weekly, I am sending you a cure for cancer, as follows:

External only: 10 grains arsenic, white of 1 egg, enough soot from wood stove to make a thick paste; apply twice a day on cancer.

Mrs. I. R.

WORCHESTER, C. P., SOUTH AFRICA.

DEAR SIR: In writing on an advertisement of our South African newspaper of March 1927, offering £1 million, for giving the best receipt for cancer, drink mixed herbs for working the cancer out of the body and blood. Take 1 ounce boggo, 2 ounces stoneflower, 2 ounces wild vineyard to a bottle of boiling water; let draw for 10 or 15 minutes; let set cold; take 3 times a tablespoonful a day. No meat or any salt fish may be taken when drinking this mixture. Also no strong drinks may be taken, such as wine and brandy.

For healing an open cancer would take 2 ounces beeswax, 2 ounces castor oil, 4 or 6 ounces kraal bosch; fry together for 15 minutes; let cool; use 2 times a day. The wounds must be cleaned with warm water before using the salve.

Dear sir, my hope and longing are to receive a reply from you on this receipt.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. J. B. G. ———

Letters like the foregoing convinced me that the plan to offer a reward for a cancer cure set forth in my bill was imperfect, if not utterly futile.

My experience with the quacks who wrote to me only increased my sympathy for all the unfortunate cancer victims who fall into the hands of the countless charlatans of the country.

But burning with a desire to aid, if possible, in relieving humanity of the cancer curse and believing with Edmund Burke that even the attempt to render a great service to mankind would ennoble the flights of the highest genius and obtain pardon for the efforts of the meanest understanding.

I next sought the counsel and advice of some of those who are recognized as great authorities on cancer.

Dr. Joseph Bloodgood, of Johns Hopkins University, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, cancer surgeon in the world, and one of the most princely men I have ever had the good fortune to know, has, with a reckless disregard of his own precious time, conferred with me at length again and again and most generously given me his wise counsel and advice in my quest of means by which the Government could properly and effectually aid in solving the perplexing cancer problem.

Through Dr. Bloodgood's kindness, I was permitted to participate in a meeting in his home in Baltimore, at which the following eminent persons, besides my host, were present: Dr. J. B. Murphy, of the Rockefeller Institute; Prof. Raymond Pearl; Drs. Roland Park, Thomas S. Cullen, Warren H. Lewis, Lewis H. Weed, William Mansfield Clark, James S. Ames, George A. Stewart; and Mr. Merrill Stout.

After an entire evening's deliberation and discussion, it was unanimously decided by those present that the best method of beginning the offensive against the aggressive and deadly cancer foe lay in the introduction of a bill to authorize the National Academy of Sciences to investigate the entire cancer subject and report to Congress in what manner the Federal Government could assist in coordinating all cancer research and in conquering this most mysterious and destructive disease. The National Academy of Sciences was selected as the proper organization to make the investigation for the reason that it is composed of the most eminent doctors, chemists, biologists, and other scientists in the country.

The meeting in question was mindful of the fact that in the year 1915, when the constantly recurring slides threatened to destroy the Panama Canal, the National Academy of Sciences had, at the request of the President, promptly solved that problem. It was further believed that those composing the National Academy of Science possessed in the aggregate more knowledge that might be useful in discovering a cancer cure than was possessed by any other organization.

Acting upon the unanimous recommendation of those who participated in the meeting in Dr. Bloodgood's home, I introduced Senate bill No. 3554, which authorizes the National Academy of Sciences to make the investigation and report described in the bill. An appropriation of $100,000 was proposed to cover the actual necessary expenses of the work. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, which has amended the meas-

ure by reducing the proposed appropriation from $100,000 to $75,000. With this amendment the bill was unanimously reported from the committee and placed on the Senate Calendar.

A single Member of the Senate has informed me that he opposes my bill in its present form for the reason that he believes that the United States Public Health Service should be authorized to participate in the proposed work. After familiarizing myself with the recent accomplishments of the Public Health Service and particularly after studying the remarkable achievements of Dr. J. W. Schereschewsky, of the Health Service, in experimenting with malignant tumors in mice and in successfully inoculating chickens with the Rous fowl sarcomas, and in a number of cases curing the artificially developed sarcomas by the action of "an intense electrostatic field, excited by high-frequency oscillations," I became convinced that the Public Health Service should aid in making the investigation and report proposed in my bill.

The work in cancer research recently done by the Public Health Service without any specific appropriation for the purpose is, or at least may be, of great value. And let it be observed in passing that the great Public Health Service has never been supplied sufficient appropriations to carry on the important work to which it is most industriously applying itself. For instance, for the current year the service is not given a dollar for the specific purpose of cancer research.

In order to provide that the work contemplated in my bill shall be done by the Public Health Service and the National Academy of Sciences jointly, I shall later offer certain amendments and ask that they be adopted by unanimous consent.

The only effect of the adoption of these amendments will be to have the contemplated work done by the Academy of Sciences and Public Health Service jointly instead of by the National Academy of Sciences alone, and reduce the proposed appropriation from $75,000 to $50,000.

Let me implore the Senate to pass this bill today and without a dissenting vote, to the end that the Congress may soon be informed how the Federal Government can assist in solving the cancer problem that is costing the Unitd States almost $800 million a year, destroying more than a hundred thousand lives a year, and inflicting more suffering and agony upon the American people than all the other diseases known to humanity.

During the last Congress we appropriated $10 million to eradicate the corn borer. For the present fiscal year we appropriated for the investigation of tuberculosis and para-tuberculosis in ani-

mals more than $5 million; for meat inspection, more than $2 million; for the improvement of cereals, more than $700,000; for the investigation of insects affecting deciduous fruits, vineyards, and nuts, more than $130,000. I favored and supported all of these appropriations and countless other appropriations of a similar nature.

But in view of our unequaled liberality in protecting our domestic animals against every sort of disease and pest, and in view of the vast expenditures we have made in protecting every species of food-yielding plant and tree, and in further view of the fact that the Government has never yet appropriated a dollar for the particular purpose of combating cancer, I beg, in the name of all the vast hosts of cancer victims living and dead, for an appropriation that will make it possible for the work of rescuing suffering and perishing humanity from this frightful scourge immediately to begin.

If you should ask what the Public Health Service and the National Academy of Sciences will be able to do with this awful problem, I should answer that, in detail, I do not pretend to know. But the indomitable spirit of Americanism that impelled Grant to say, "I propose to fight it out along this line"; Lawrence to say, "Don't give up the ship"; Hale to say, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country"; Webster to say, "Nothing is impossible at Bunker Hill"; that matchless and magnificant American spirit, bold, unterrified, and unafraid, always exalted and glorified, by serving the suffering and the distressed, impel and enable these two great organizations to formulate a plan and suggest ways and means to eradicate cancer, the unspeakable horror of horrors, and to save humanity from the greatest tragedy since Calvary; from the greatest curse that has ever been visited upon the children of men.

I now ask unanimous consent for 5 minutes in which to perfect the amendments and pass this bill.

Mr. RANSDELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEELY. I yield.

Mr. RANSDELL. I want first to say that I have listened with very great interest to the unusually fine speech of the Senator from West Virginia. I think he has made a real contribution to a subject of the greatest national importance, and I sincerely hope the amendment which he proposes to introduce, which as I understand, will include the Public Health Service along with the Academy of Sciences, may be adopted.

I would like to state that the Committee on Commerce this morning authorized a favorable report on a bill which I had the honor to introduce, Senate bill 3391, to establish and operate a national

institute of health, create a system of fellowships in said institute, and to authorize the Government to accept donations for use in ascertaining the cause, prevention, and cure of disease affecting human beings, and for other purposes. The Senator will note that the institute is not limited to any one disease, but takes in all the ills that flesh is heir to. I am delighted to know that the Senator himself is striving so hard to overcome the very worst disease which we have in America today, the awful disease of cancer.

I did not hear the Senator mention a very interesting book I read the other day, entitled "The Chemistry of Health," by Professor Green, of Notre Dame University. Among other things, he says in this extremely interesting book, which I commend to all Senators who wish something fine, that cancer is a dietary disease; that it is caused almost entirely by improper diet and improper elimination. He calls attention to the fact that savage peoples do not have cancer; that it is a disease almost entirely of civilization; and that if we would pay proper attention to health we would avoid having this awful disease. I wish the Senator Godspeed in his splendid efforts.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I virtually agreed with a number of Senators that we would allow no legislation today. Will the Senator let this matter go until a little later in the day, toward the close of the session? I assure the Senator that I am in full sympathy with his proposal, and if I can assist him in passing the bill today or later, I shall do so.

Mr. NEELY. I thank the Senator, and withdraw my request for the present, but I shall vigorously renew it before the end of the day.

Before I take my seat I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record an article from the Pathfinder, one of the greatest American periodicals, entitled "Cancer."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"[From the Pathfinder, of February 26, 1927]

"CANCER

"Senator NEELY, of West Virginia, has introduced a bill in Congress which would authorize the Government to offer a $5,000,000 prize for a cancer cure. In view of the fact that many monetary rewards—not to speak of the satisfaction in rendering a great service to mankind—already await the first person to demonstrate a successful cure, we are not prepared to say whether such a huge money consideration is advisable.

"The Cancer Research Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., has offered a $100,000 prize for some time. A similar amount is posted by Lord Atholston, proprietor of the Montreal Star, and a $50,000 reward has been put up by Sir William Veno, of Manchester, England, not to mention the annual Jung prize of $500 for cancer research.

"However, we do unhesitatingly commend Mr. NEELY'S desire to interest the Government more in combating this great scourge. He proposes to create a Federal commission to pass on the many claimed 'cures.' The commission would be made up of three eminent scientists, to be appointed by the President, who have enough public spirit to serve without pay. They would have the power to enlist the aid of one or more Government agencies in trying to solve the cancer problem.

"The Government has not given as much attention as it might to the physical ills of mankind. The public, too, has been somewhat indifferent. Mr. NEELY is disappointed that, since the introduction of his bill the three so-called great press associations have been so busy informing the country about a mechanical bull fight in New Jersey and other matters of similar importance that they have been unable to give more than passing notice to the matter involved in the proposed legislation. But this is natural.

"People have an aversion to harrowing things. That is why the cancer campaign launched at Washington in 1922, with the British Ambassador as an active worker, received so little public support.

"However, the subject merits everyone's consideration. Cancer is a growing menace. Though radium and surgery are popular treatments, there is no proved cure. It has been said that nearly four times as many people died in this country from cancer during the period of the World War as were killed in battle abroad. And the toll is mounting. The cancer death rate grew from 74 per 100,000 in 1911 to 92 per 100,000 in 1924. In 1920 there were 89,000 deaths from the disease. The number last year will probably reach 100,000. There are over 300,000 known cancer patients in this country today. One fact is very apparent: The modern style of living contributes to the spread of the disease.

"Much has been written about cancer. Theories are many. Each physician seems to have his own pet ideas regarding cause and treatment. The Government could aid materially in collecting and studying this material. Only through such cooperation can a cure for this and other terrible diseases be found.

"There is no greater public duty than helping stamp out disease. But physicians as individuals haven't the time or the money to engage in the exhaustive research work that is necessary. The

study of any disease, after all, is one of assembling facts. This service the Government is well qualified to perform. For that reason, we agree with Mr. NEELY that the United States should be as much a leader in health as in other things.

"It is not enough for our experts to announce that there is no known cure for cancer, and to denounce those who claim to help it. It is not enough to urge everybody who has a mole or a wart or any suspicious growth to have it cut out 'while there is time.' Thousands of poor sufferers have had repeated operations and have had everything done for them which medical science can suggest; they have sacrificed all their savings in the effort to secure relief—but the relief has not come.

"It is time that we should have action, and not simply reassuring words or treatments that do not secure results. People are afraid of the very word 'smallpox,' and yet smallpox claims only a very small percentage of the deaths that cancer does. Smallpox used to be one of the world's great scourges, and it carried off vast numbers of people. But it has been mastered.

"In the same way yellow fever, malaria, and many other ills have been conquered or brought under control. All these improvements have been brought about largely through the activities of the Government. We must not expect the Government to do everything for us—but the conservation of the public health is safely within the legitimate sphere. Let the good work go on."

Mr. NEELY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate for just a moment in order to carry out an agreement I had with the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] this morning. I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 3554) to authorize the National Academy of Science to investigate the means and methods for affording Federal aid in discovering a cure for cancer, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor, with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the word "practicable," to strike out "a plan for the participation of the Federal Government in eradicating cancer" and insert "the result of such investigation," and in section 2, page 2, line 8, after the words "the sum of" to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$75,000."

Mr. NEELY. I move further to amend the bill.

On page 1, line 3, after the first words "That the," to insert "Public Health Service and the"; in the same line, to strike out

"is" and insert "are"; in line 4, after the word "authorized," to insert "jointly"; on page 2, line 1, after the word "cancer," to insert "the result of such investigation"; in line 3, before the words "National Academy," to insert "Public Health Service or the"; in line 5, before the words "National Academy of Sciences," to insert "Public Health Service and the"; and in section 2, page 2, line 9, after the words "the sum of," to strike out "$75,000" and insert "$50,000"; in line 10, after the word "to," to strike out "reimburse the National Academy of Sciences for" and insert "defray the" before the word "expenses"; in line 12, after the word "appropriation," to insert "or so much thereof, as may be necessary"; in line 14, after the word "vouchers," to insert the word "jointly"; in line 15, before the word "President," to insert "Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the"; and in the same line, after the word "President," to strike out "or other authorized officer," so as to make the bill read:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Public Health Service and the National Academy of Sciences are hereby authorized jointly to make a thorough investigation of the means and methods whereby the Federal Government may aid in discovering a successful and practical cure for cancer, and to report to Congress as soon as practicable the result of such investigation. It shall be the duty of any executive department or independent establishment of the Government, upon the request of the Public Health Service or the National Academy of Sciences, approved by the President, to lend such assistance and cooperation as may be necessary to enable the Public Health Service and the National Academy of Sciences effectively to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses which may be incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act. Such appropriation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Treasury Department upon the presentation of vouchers jointly approved by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the President of the National Academy of Sciences, and all expenditures from such appropriation shall be audited in the usual manner by the General Accounting Office."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendments submitted by the Senator from West Virginia to the amendments of the committee will be agreed to, and the amendments of the committee as amended will be agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Public Health Service and the National Academy of Science jointly to investigate the means and methods for affording Federal aid in discovering a cure for cancer, and for other purposes."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Another of Senator NEELY's addresses was published in 1946, under the title "Ascertainment of the Cause and Cure of Cancer."

ASCERTAINMENT OF CAUSES AND CURE OF CANCER

(Originally printed as extension of remarks of Hon. Claude Pepper, of Florida, in the Senate of United States, July 24, 1946)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a statement given before the Senate subcommittee which has been taking testimony on the proposed legislation relative to cancer. The statement was made by the Honorable MATTHEW M. NEELY, a Representative in Congress from the State of West Virginia, and a former distinguished Member of the Senate. His statement is in support of the bill dealing with cancer, of which he is the author in the House, and I am the author in the Senate. The bill authorizes $100 million to be spent by the President, with certain limitations, in the effort to find the cause and cure of cancer. The statement Representative NEELY has made is a very moving one, and I am sure every Senator who reads it will profit from doing so.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"PROCEEDINGS

"Senator PEPPER (chairman of the subcommittee). The hearing will be resumed.

"Representative and former distinguished Senator from West Virginia, and coauthor of this bill, Hon. MATTHEW M. NEELY, has honored us by coming this morning, and we are going to give him an opportunity to make any statement that he will on this matter before proceeding with the other witnesses.

"STATEMENT OF HON. MATTHEW M. NEELY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

"Senator PEPPER. Senator NEELY, we are very glad to have you here; and again I want to say that this bill is a companion bill to the bill introduced in the House by Senator NEELY, and I am glad to be associated with him in this commendable endeavor.

"Mr. NEELY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in the memorable language of one of your famous body's most famous orators and statesmen, Daniel Webster, let me at once emphatically declare that 'sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart' to Senate bill No. 1875, the object of which is to exterminate cancer—mankind's most aggressive, merciless, and agonizing foe.

"According to a classical Grecian myth, a monster known as the Sphinx, which was capable of propounding difficult riddles and of destroying all who failed in their attempts to solve them, voraciously preyed upon the people of Thebes until the rapidly dwindling population of that ancient city was threatened with annihilation. But a courageous, resourceful young hero named Oedipus averted the impending calamity. He, with drawn sword, advanced upon the Sphinx which imperiously warned him that he would forfeit his life if he did not correctly answer this enigma: 'What animal is that which has 4 feet at morning bright, has 2 at noon, and 3 at night?'

"Oedipus promptly and wisely responded; 'Man. In the morning of his life he travels on all fours, at noon he walks with two feet, which at night he supplements with a cane.'

"The solving of the riddle robbed the Sphinx of her extraordinary power and rendered her vulnerable. Thereupon Oedipus destroyed her and thus saved from extinction the remnant of the people of Thebes.

"As all the dwellers of the Grecian city were threatened by the Sphinx so all the people in the whole wide world are threatened by cancer, a loathesome scourge a thousand times more terrifying and deadly than a wilderness of monsters such as that which the son of Laius and Jocasta slew before the gates of Thebes. Startling facts corroborate this sweeping assertion, and clearly show that mankind is confronted with the dilemma of destroying cancer or being destroyed by it.

"A recent authority declares that in England and Wales the death rate from this scourge has increased more than 990 percent in less than a hundred years. Hoffman, a great American authority on the mortality from cancer, says, in his comprehensive work which was

published in 1915, that its death rate in the United States doubled during the preceding 40 years. For half a century a similar rate of increase has prevailed throughout the world.

"In May 1928 I passed through the Senate the first bill for the exclusive purpose of obtaining governmental assistance in solving the cancer problem that was ever approved by either House of Congress. In that year cancer killed 100,558 of the people of the United States who were 40 years of age or older.

"In 1943, the last year for which relevant accurate data is available, cancer killed of the people of this country who had reached the age of 40 years or more 156,503. This was equivalent to an increase in the death rate of more than 55 percent in 15 years. In 1944 the total death toll from cancer in the United States was 171,171. In the year 1928 cancer caused a death in this country, on the average, every 5 minutes and 30 seconds. In 1944 every time the clock ticked away 3 minutes and 4 seconds cancer sent someone's father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, or child in unspeakable agony from the joyous land of the living into the voiceless land of the dead.

"Medical science has conquered yellow fever, diphtheria, typhoid, smallpox, and many other dire afflictions. Medical science has even robbed leprosy and tuberculosis of their terrors. But in spite of all that physicians, surgeons, chemists, biologists, and all other scientists have amazingly accomplished, cancer is still the unconquered, unconquerable, and defiant foe of the human race. Radium, X-ray, and the surgeon's knife are the only generally approved means of combating this frightful destroyer. Every passing year adds to the demonstrations that cancer cannot be eradicated by these or any other means now known, and that it is impossible, with available funds, existing facilities, and present methods, either to check the persistent acceleration of cancer's terrifying encroachment or stay the progressive increase of its horrifying destruction in this or any other land.

"For generations the world has been waging war against cancer with bows and arrows and other primitive weapons of the Stone Age. In this life-and-death struggle no country has yet supplied its scientists with sufficient funds to enable them to advance even to the age of the flintlock musket. And while we persist in feebly combating cancer in the manner approved in our grandmothers' days, the insatiate monster, cancer, continues to 'laugh at our calamity and mock at our fear when it cometh as desolation.' Statistics as unerring as Holy Writ demonstrate that every nation

is traveling a cancer road that leads straight to the sepulcher of the human race.

" 'The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe for change;
Then let it come: I have no dread of what
Is called for by the instinct of mankind.'

"The enactment of the bill before you will enable a host of eager scientists, who have long been handicapped by a lack of funds, to exchange their useless bows and arrows for weapons as modern as this afternoon, and with them proceed to win victories in keeping with the general, hopeful, prayerful expectations of the atomic age that has burst upon the world.

"It is a most distressing fact that the deadliest types of cancer in their later stages inflict upon their wretched victims torture more excruciating than any other known to man. And it is impossible, without fatal consequences, to administer anesthetics to these pitiful sufferers in sufficient quantities to render them oblivious to their agony.

"Had the famous but brutal artist Parrhasius beheld the heart-rending suffering of an expiring victim of cancer, he would have had no reason to tear open the wounds of a dying captive soldier in order to obtain sufficient inspiration to impel him to portray an extraordinary expression of agony, or cry out in ecstasy:

" 'How fearfully he stifles that short moan
Gods! If I could but paint a dying groan.'

"According to reliable experts, cancer has already branded 17 million of our living for its future victims. If the United States were in the regular shape of a parallelogram, its entire borderline would be approximately 7,000 miles along, and if the 17 million branded for death are of the average height and should be eventually buried in a single grave side by side, in a double line, that grave would be long enough to extend entirely around this 7,000-mile border of the country and for an additional distance as great as that from New York City to Baltimore.

"During the Second World War the Nazis and the Japanese killed 273,000 of our service men and women. But during the three war years cancer killed of our people 501,019—nearly twice as many as our warring enemies, armed with the most deadly of modern weapons, were able to destroy in the same length of time.

"The appropriation authorized by the bill is insignificant in comparison with the transcendent importance of discovering means of curing and preventing cancer. The atomic bomb cost us $2 billion.

The cost of our participation in the recent war was at the average rate of $221,043,000 a day. And please bear in mind that this expenditure was made to defeat a foe whose power of destruction was only a little more than half as great as that of cancer. The entire appropriation sought by the bill is $10 million less than half a day's cost of our participation in the last World War.

"The amount of the appropriation should be contrasted with the enormous loss which the American people will continue to suffer until a cure for cancer is found. Dr. Louis I. Dublin, noted statistician for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., pointed out in 1928 that in the preceding year cancer cost the people of the United States $800 million. According to the doctor, the average necessary cost of medicine and care for each patient who dies of this frightful affliction is at least a thousand dollars. Upon this basis, in 1944 cancer cost the people of the United States, for care and medicine alone, $171,171,000; and when the estimated economic value of those destroyed is added to the foregoing, it appears that the people of this country in 1944 suffered a total loss from cancer of more than $1,229,000,000. The loss for 1945 has not yet been accurately ascertained, but it is known to be much greater than it was in 1944.

"Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that the committee will make the following brief amendments to the bill: Insert after the word 'place' on page 1 the words 'or places'; and on page 2 at the proper place insert 'this appropriation shall be available until expended.' To all importunities for crippling or restrictive amendments such as that of providing that the appropriation shall be channeled through particular agencies or organizations, I entreat you to turn deaf ears.

"The proponent of the bill, the distinguished Senator Pepper, is obviously alive to the impossibility of solving the cancer problem by any means now known and also to the fact that the only hope of finding a cancer preventive or cure lies in new thought, new methods, and new experiments as revolutionary as those that produced the atomic bomb.

"The bill, if enacted in its present form, will enable the President to seek the cooperation of the most preeminent scientists of the earth such, for example, as Dr. Einstein, those who solved the problem of utilizing atomic energy, members of the National Academy of Science, and outstanding experts from the great institutions of learning and investigation of the United States, England, Russia, France, Germany, and all other countries of the world in which any who are apparently capable of helping to speed humanity's victory over cancer may be found.

"Let nothing be written into the bill that will prevent the President and this mobilized army of scientists from determining how and when and where the requested appropriation can be best expended in order to assure the highest probability of success in this the greatest venture ever launched by the Congress or any other legislative body in behalf of the alleviation of the suffering of mankind.

"Let every cherished soldier in this mighty army of beneficent service to the cancer-stricken millions of the world be free to proceed in accordance with his own judgment to help achieve the high and holy purposes of the bill; and let every soldier who advances against the relentless, bloodthirsty cancer foe find impelling inspiration in the stirring supplication of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes:

" 'Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul.
As the swift seasons roll.
Leave thy low-vaulted past.
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.'

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I sincerely thank you again and again for having most generously permitted me to address you in behalf of the supremely important measure before you."

Senator PEPPER. Thank you, Senator. I wish that everyone could have heard what you have said.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Another address by Senator NEELY was entitled "Address in Behalf of Federal Aid in the War Against Cancer," and was delivered by him in the House of Representatives on August 1, 1946.

ADDRESS IN BEHALF OF FEDERAL AID IN THE WAR AGAINST CANCER, DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AUGUST 1, 1946

Mr. Speaker, the immortal Dante, with great consternation, saw above the portal to the inferno the melancholy inscription: "Abandon hope all ye who enter here."

Last Saturday, when 104 Republican Members of this body, with the aid of 35 Democrats, killed House bill 4502 to authorize the

appropriation of $100 million to finance the finding of a cure for cancer, they, in effect, wrote a similar legend of despair over every entrance to the horror chambers in which 175,000 of the people of the United States will die of this frightful scourge during the next 12 months.

The bill was the only one which proposed the launching of a campaign of extermination against cancer that had been favorably reported to the House by any of its committees. Therefore, it was the only measure that offered a ray of hope to the victims of this dire disease that the House had a chance to pass during the closing days of this session of the Congress. Everyone who voted against the bill did so with the knowledge that he was rejected the last opportunity of the year to throw out the governmental lifeline to this country's agonized victims of cancer, who are dying at the shocking rate of 20 ever hour.

If the foes of the bill rendered a public service by slaughtering it, their constituents should be fully informed of the accomplishment so that they may reward their Congressmen by reelecting them in November with increased majorities. On the other hand, if the killing of the bill were a disservice to the Nation and the world, the constituents of the executioners should be informed of that fact so that they may take appropriate steps to prevent future disservice in matters pertaining to governmental action against the cancer scourge.

In order that the people may judge for themselves whether their Congressmen satisfactorily represented them last Saturday by voting for or against the appropriation of Federal funds with which to combat the world's most dreaded affliction, I proceed to identify those who loyally supported the bill and also those who enthusiastically put it to death. The following, whose names—except my own—appear to me to constitute a roll of honor, vigorously and faithfully supported this important measure:

Andrews of Alabama, Andrews of New York, Biemiller, Bloom, Bolton, Brown of Georgia, Buchanan, Byrne of New York, Camp, Canfield, Cannon of Missouri, Carnahan, Chelf, Chiperfield, Clason, Cox, Grosser, Cunningham, D,Alesandro, De Lacy, D'Ewart, Dingell, Dirksen, Douglas of California, Douglas of Illinois, Doyle, Eberharter, Elliot, Engle of California, Fallon, Feighan, Fernandez, Flannagan, Flood, Folger, Forand, Fulton, Gamble, Gardner, Gearhart, Geelan, Gerlach, Gordon, Gore, Gorski, Granger, Grant of Alabama, Hagen, Leonard W. Hall, Harless of Arizona, Havenner, Hays, Healy, Hedrick, Henry, Hoch, Hook, Huber, Hull, Jackson, Jarman, Johnson of Indiana, Jonkman, Kearney, Kee, Kelley of Pennsylvania, King, Kirwin, Kopplemann, LaFollette, Lesinski, Link,

McCormack, Madden, Manasco, Monroney, Morrison, Mundt, Murdock, Murray of Wisconsin, Neely, O'Brien of Illinois, O'Brien of Michigan, O'Neal, Outland, Pace, Patman, Peterson of Florida, Pittenger, Poage, Price of Florida, Price of Illinois, Rabaut, Rains, Randolph, Rankin, Resa, Riley, Roe of Maryland, Rogers of Massachusetts, Rowan, Sabath, Sadowski, Sasscer, Savage, Sheppard, Sikes, Simpson of Pennsylvania, Spence, Starkey, Stevenson, Stigler, Sullivan, Sundstrom, Thomas of Texas, Thomason, Trimble, Voorhis of California, Wadsworth, Walter, Weaver, White, Wolcott, Woodhouse, Worley, Zimmerman.

Of those just named, the following earnestly and eloquently appealed to the House to pass the bill: The lady from California, Mrs. Douglas; the lady from Massachusetts, Mrs. Rogers; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Dirksen; the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Pittinger; the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Canfield; and the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. Monroney.

Your attention is now invited to the names of those who defeated the proposal to invest in an extraordinary undertaking to solve the cancer problem and rescue mankind from cancer's frightful curse the sum of $100 million—less than half the cost of our participation for a single day in the Second World War—the war in which all our enemies in 3 years of fighting killed only half as many of our people as were killed by cancer during the same time.

Abernethy, Allen of Illinois, H. Carl Andersen, August H. Andresen, Angell, Arends, Arnold, Auchincloss, Barden, Barrett of Wyoming, Bell, Bennett of Missouri, Bishop, Bonner, Brehm, Brown of Ohio, Buck, Bulwinkle, Byrnes of Wisconsin, Campbell, Case of New Jersey, Chapman, Chenoweth, Church, Clark, Clevenger, Cole of Missouri, Colmer, Cooley, Corbett, Curtis, Davis, Dondero, Doughton of North Carolina, Drewry, Durham, Dworshak, Ellis, Elsworth, Ervin, Fenton, Fisher, Gavin, Gibson, Gifford, Gillette, Gillie, Goodwin, Graham, Grant of Indiana, Gregory, Griffiths, Gross, Gwynne of Iowa, Hale, Hancock, Hand, Harness of Indiana, Harris, Herter, Heselton, Hinshaw, Hobbs, Hoeven, Hoffman of Michigan, Holmes of Massachusetts, Holmes of Washington, Hope, Horan, Howell, Jenkins, Jensen, Johnson of Illinois, Jones, Kelly of Illinois, Knutson, Kunkel, Lanham, Larcade, Lea, LeCompte, LeFevre, Lemke, Lewis, Lyle, McConnell, McDonough, McGregor, McMillen of Illinois, Martin of Iowa, Martin of Massachusetts, Mason, Mathews, Michener, Miller of Nebraska, Mills, Norblad, Norrell, O'Hara, Phillips, Picket, Plumley, Pratt, Ramey, Reed of Illinois, Reed of New York, Rich, Rizley, Robertson of North Dakota, Rodgers of Pennsylvania, Rogers of Florida, Schwabe of Missouri,

Schwabe of Oklahoma, Scribner, Sharp, Simpson of Illinois, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Wisconsin, Springer, Stefan, Stockman, Sumner of Illinois, Sumners of Texas, Taber, Talbot, Talle, Thom, Tibbott, Vorys of Ohio, Vursell, Weichel, Whitten, Whittington, Wigglesworth, Wilson, Winstead, Wolverton of New Jersey, Woodruff.

Of the foregoing, the honorable Republican doctor, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Smith] and another honorable Republican doctor, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] who failed to vote but was paired against the bill, and the honorable gentleman from North Carolina, Major Bulwinkle, constituted a trio of oratorical bombardiers who, with the zeal of the famous Three Musketeers, attacked the bill with every oral weapon at their command.

The bill and a few excerpts from the stirring, logical argumentation of these honorable and zealous Republican doctors and the honorable and gallant major from North Carolina appear to be relevant for inclusion at this point:

The bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted * * * That the President is hereby authorized and requested to undertake * * * to mobilize at some convenient places in the United States an adequate number of the world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services through an independent group appointed by him in a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer; and to take any additional action that he may consider necessary or proper to achieve the desired result. * * *

"The sum of $100,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated to enable the President to carry out the provisions of this Act."

The honorable gentleman and medicine man from Minnesota, Mr. Judd, in his fervent appeal to the House to kill the cancer cure and prevention bill, said, among many other things:

"Look at the text of the bill. * * * Just what does 'adequate' mean?"

Any 6-year-old American child with a 10-cent dictionary could have enlightened the honorable gentleman on this point by explaining that "adequate number" in this case obviously means a number sufficient to effectuate the purposes of the bill.

Again the honorable gentleman said:

"In my judgment, everything that can or will be done under this bill can be done a great deal better under the cancer-research program that is already well established and functioning."

The program to which the gentleman refers is the one under the execution of which tortured cancer victims are dying in the

United States at the rate of one every 3 minutes of every day in the year. Sad indeed is the realization that this death rate is constantly increasing in this and every other land.

Again the honorable doctor from Minnesota says:

"Now in this bill we propose to * * * set up a new outfit to be controlled and operated by God only knows whom and in what manner nobody can predict."

Those who read the simple language of the measure will have no difficulty in understanding that those who would have originated and directed the action against cancer, if members like the distinguished doctor had not defeated the bill, would have been the world's outstanding medical experts and other scientists whom the President would have mobilized, and the efforts of whom he would have coordinated for the sole purpose of finding a cure and preventive of cancer.

The honorable doctor, Mr. Judd, further said:

"Here we do not have the slightest idea of what we are doing. I beg of you, my colleagues, that you do not * * * vote for a bill which, in my judgment, is more likely to harm than to help."

Apparently the sum total of the meaning of the language just quoted is that the gentleman from Minnesota would rather cancer to continue its merciless destruction than for the Government to expend $100 million in a bold undertaking to save the lives of the 500,000 in the United States who now have cancer and the lives of 17 million others now living, who, if present methods of treatment alone prevail, are doomed to die of this hideous disease in days to come.

The honorable doctor and gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Smith, in the course of his withering verbal assault, said:

" I have made a special study of cancer, and studied under some of the masters in the field of cancer research. * * * I cannot understand why a bill like this was written in the first place."

"Let us not legislate in this emotional atmosphere. I am afraid if the Congress stays in session a little while longer somebody is going to have a bill up here to prevent sin."

Let the innumerable sufferers from cancer—particularly those in the honorable doctor's district—determine how much they owe the distinguished gentleman from Ohio for his amazingly constructive criticism of the bill designed to speed the discovery of a cure and preventive of the world's most terrifying affliction.

The honorable doctor and gentleman, Mr. Smith, on a later occasion, said in an address to the House concerning the appropriation which the bill proposed:

"My judgment is that if the $100 million had been voted it would have been spent for boondoggling, just as so much of the money which Congress appropriates is spent. The Treasury of the United States has become a veritable haven for almost every conceivable kind of racketeer."

Thus the gentleman adds to what he had previously said in opposition to the bill the unmistakable implication, if not the direct assertion, that he considers anyone a racketeer who endeavors to obtain from the Government financial aid for those who are desperately striving to conquer cancer. I appeal from the honorable doctor who uttered this astounding implication to his cancer-scourged constituents, who probably prefer at least a hope of relief from their agony to meaningless vaporings about boondoggling and racketeers.

After hearing the honorable Republican medicine man from Minnesota and the equally honorable medicine man from Ohio deliver their philippics against the bill, I was able to appreciate more than ever before the following scripture, which appears in the 16th chapter of II Chronicles:

"And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceedingly great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians.

"And Asa slept with his fathers * * *.

"And they buried him in his own sepulcher, which he had made for himself in the city of David."

The remarks of these distinguished doctors also enabled me better to understand why one of the most famous Americans who ever practiced their profession sounded the following warning against certain rare types of medicine men. Said the eminent Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"Medicine learned from a Jesuit how to cure ague, from a friar how to cut for the stone, from a soldier how to treat gout, from a sailor how to keep off scurvy, from a postmaster how to sound the eustacian tube, from a dairymaid how to prevent smallpox, and from an old market woman how to catch the itch insect.

"My sentiment is long life, green old age, and innumerable blessings for all the profound, proficient, and progressive of the great medical profession, for which I have unlimited respect. And may a merciful providence protect suffering humanity from the few of that profession who are as blind as bats, as deaf as adders, and as dumb as dead dinosaurs to the crying necessity for discovering better means than their grandmothers knew for the alleviation of the afflictions of mankind."

Let us next note the contribution made by the honorable gentleman and gallant major from North Carolina [Mr. Bulwinkle] to the proposal that the Federal Government devote $100 million to the undertaking to find a cancer preventive and cure. He said, among other things:

"I am speaking to you about a subject which is dear to my heart. One of my relatives died of cancer. * * * But heaven knows, I am not getting to the point of dumping $100 million into somebody's lap and raising false hopes among the people of this Nation. * * *

"I say to you that you have everything under existing law that is necessary for research in connection with this dread disease."

The untold thousands of cancer victims who know that there is no institution, agency, or doctor on earth capable of healing them are thus assured by the distinguished major that they "have everything under existing law that is necessary for research in connection with this dread disease."

The honorable major concluded his constructive remarks against the bill, which is as vital as life to an innumerable throng of sufferers from cancer, with the following appeal:

"I ask you to vote down the motion to suspend the rules."

And the "voting down" of this motion, for which the gallant major and 138 other Members of the House are exclusively responsible, sounded the death knell for this session of the Congress for the measure which, if enacted, would have provided $100 million with which to fight the deadliest foe to man that stalks the world today.

Against the oratorical opposition of the two honorable doctors and the honorable major mentioned and also against the entire 139 votes with which the Members of the House killed the bill, I gratefully array the following renowned ones, many of whom are among the leading cancer experts of the world. It should be noted that practically all those whose names follow, vigorously endorse the bill or its identical companion, which the famous Senator Claude Pepper introduced in the Senate:

"We are strongly for this appropriation." (Mr. Albert D. Lasker, New York member, executive committee, American Cancer Society.)

"I strongly favor the proposed bill, S. 1875, which, as before noted, is identical with the House bill under consideration, and urge you gentlemen to report it favorably * * * and not to put in any amendment." (Dr. Daniel Laszlo, division of neoplastic diseases, Montefiore Hospital, New York.)

"I am unequivocally in favor of the $100 million appropriation as an absolute and unrestricted minimum fund for this purpose

to be set aside until spent." (Mr. Julius Perlmutter, chairman, Sponsors of Government Action Against Cancer, New York.)

"I suggest that the bill as proposed by yourself, Senator Pepper, and Senator NEELY be passed in its present form." (Dr. Harold P. Rusch, director, McArdle Medical Laboratory, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

"I wish to congratulate you, Senator Pepper, on the bill. * * * I endorse it wholeheartedly." (Dr. George Miley, Gotham Hospital, New York.)

"I am heartily in favor of the legislation. I feel that it will be the means by which thousands and possibly millions of people will be saved from suffering and untimely death." (Dr. Carl Beck, Chicago, Ill.)

"I speak with great feeling in behalf of the officers and board of directors of the Cancer Research Foundation of California. They have authorized me and requested me to state unequivocally that they are behind this bill and desire its passage at this session of Congress." (Dr. Harry B. Friedgood, president and director of research, Cancer Research Foundation of California, Los Angeles.)

"I wholeheartedly endorse Governor NEELY's bill, H. R. 4502." (Dr. Sherwood Moore, Barnes Hospital, and professor of radiology at Washington University Medical School, St. Louis.)

"The principles incorporated in S. 1875 which makes available Federal funds for cancer research should be endorsed." (Dr. C. P. Rhoads, Memorial Hospital, New York.)

"I welcome the opportunity to appear in support of the cancer research bill, S. 1875. * * * The present bill has my fullest recommendation." (Dr. Halsey J. Bagg, director, Bagg Research Laboratory, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.)

"I am in favor of a bill such as the Neely-Pepper cancer bill. * * * I favor the appointment by the President of a new and independent commission representative of all interested groups and individuals to plan such an undertaking and to its completion. I also favor that the bill be reported out quickly and favorably." (Dr. Maurice Bernstein, Beverly Hills, Calif.)

"The Pepper-Neely bill should be considered virtually in the light of a flood-control measure for the preservation of national life and property. * * * My own recommendation is that as great latitude as possible be placed in the hands of the President himself." (Dr. Simon L. Ruskin, New York.)

"I favor the enactment of the bill in its present form without complicating amendments." (Dr. Anna Goldfeder, New York University.)

"I am heart and soul behind your bill and wish to do everything possible to encourage its passage." (Dr. Louis H. Seagrave, director, Cancer Research, Foundation of California, Los Angeles.)

"The bill should be reported as quickly as possible because cancer does not defer its deadly effects." (Dr. Henry K. Wachtel, Fordham University.)

"This bill should be reported out quickly, favorably, and unanimously, if possible without complicating amendments, so that adequate support for research on cancer throughout the country will become available soon." (Dr. John H. Lawrence, University of California.)

"Immediate favorable action is a must." (Dr. Joseph A. Smigel, New York.)

"I favor the Pepper-Neely cancer research bill." (Dr. Bertram V. A. Law Beer, associate professor of radiology, University of California Medical School, San Francisco, Calif.)

"Two-hundred-thousand Catholic Daughters of America are heartily in accord with the Pepper-Neely bill." (Mary C. Duffy, supreme regent, Catholic Daughters of America, national convention headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.)

"This bill presents a challenge. * * * We owe it to ourselves and to all other human beings to meet our obligation in the premises." (James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer, CIO.)

"I canont see how anyone can conscientiously oppose this bill." (Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, former mayor, New York.)

"We request that your committee report out the bill favorably as quickly as possible without any complicating amendments." (John L. Lewis, president, United Mine Workers of America.)

"Please put me on record as urging adoption of Pepper-Neely bill." (Hon. James A. Farley, former Postmaster General.)

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People heartily endorse * * * the Pepper-Neely cancer-control bill, and urges its speedy enactment into law." (Leslie S. Perry, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.)

"If the analysis I have presented * * * is even roughly correct, one is compelled by simple logic to look for its (the cancer problem's) solution in the direction indicated by the Neely-Pepper bill." (Dr. John Rehner, Jr., chemist, research on high polymer molecules for the Standard Oil Development Co.)

"I * * * go on record as being strongly in favor of Government action against cancer, believing that an increase in cancer research will hasten the discovery of a cure." (Dr. Howard Curtis, professor of physiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.)

"I think this bill is one of the most encouraging expressions of intelligent democracy. I hope that it gets the full approval of Congress." (Raymond Gram Swing, internationally known radio news commentator.)

"We urge favorable consideration of the Pepper-Neely bill." (A. E. Stevenson, secretary, Cleveland Industrial Union Council.)

"I favor the enactment of the bill in its present simple form without complicating amendments." (Lady Margaret Armstrong, president, Ladies of Catholic Charities, New York.)

"It is my hope that the bill will be reported out quickly, favorably, and unanimously. Every day we waste we kill half a thousand of our citizens." (Dr. Arthur B. Pardee, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.)

The impropriety of further prolonging this address admonishes me to refrain from inserting enthusiastic endorsements of the bill from a cloud of other nationally famous men and women. Nevertheless, attention is invited to the fact that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the membership of which includes some of the ablest Members of the House, favorably reported this measure without a single dissenting vote. It should also be noted that according to a recent Gallup poll 87 percent of the people of the United States favor the passage of the bill; and 72 percent of them would favor its enactment even if it called for double the appropriation of $100 million which it was designed to obtain.

Manifestly, the American people, in their thinking about the horrifying cancer curse and their desire for prompt and effectual governmental action against it, are far in advance of the 139 Members of the House who killed the cancer cure and prevention bill. They are also far ahead of these Members of the Congress in their realization that Federal aid to the war against this scourge must not be administered by some existing agency that is already overburdened with duties pertaining to every physical and mental disability known to the medical profession.

The people generally are so thoroughly informed of the fact that no agency or institution of any kind in this or any other country has been able even to check the persistent, progressive increase in the death rate from cancer that they are not likely to be misled by the clamor of the comparatively few but exceeding aggressive enemies of the bill in favor of having some department or agency that has long and completely failed to find a cancer cure entrusted with the expenditure of any unusual appropriations that may be made for the purpose of exterminating the king of all the frightful killers of men.

The people realize that the insatiate cancer monster is extending its horrifying encroachment upon the human race not only every day, and every hour but with every beat of the human heart. It is not losing. It is winning in every battle on earth that man is fighting against it. In the 5-year period from 1940 to 1945 there was an increase of 17,000 in the death rate from cancer in the United States. The deaths due to this increase alone exceeded the total number of deaths caused in this country in 1943 by any of the following afflictions: Diseases of the blood, intestinal ulcers, senility, influenza, syphillis, or cirrhosis of the liver.

The present worldwide death rate from cancer is so terrifying that it should impel all thoughtful human beings to take up arms immediately and fight to the finish the fiendish cancer foe. It devours some living human being every 12 seconds; it devours 5 every minute; 300 every hour, 7,200 every day in the year.

In the circumstances how can anyone doubt the necessity for setting up some new agency to solve the perplexing, staggering problem of cancer extermination? Our Government had thousands of agencies planning and conducting its activity during the Second World War. But it found it absolutely necessary to establish the entirely new one, known as the Manhattan Project, in order to solve the problems of utilizing atomic energy and making the two atomic bombs which in a matter of hours compelled Japan to surrender unconditionally to the United States.

Let us exercise our commonsense and learn a lesson from the thrilling chapter which our country has contributed to the history of the world. Let us emulate the example set by the immortal Franklin Roosevelt and the eminent Winston Churchill in mobilizing the experts of two hemispheres and through their united efforts solving the problem of making the atomic bombs which cost us $2 billion. Let us similarly mobilize the experts of the world for united, concentrated action on the single problem of finding a cure for cancer. And let us place at the disposal of these assembled experts an initial appropriation of a least $100 million with which to destroy a foe that has proved itself to be twice as deadly and dangerous as all the bloodthirsty minions who, at the commands of the infamous Hitler and Hirohito, waged war against the world.

Let me most deferentially and earnestly urge the people of the United States to make the question of providing adequate Federal aid with which to exterminate cancer a paramount issue in the approaching campaign. Let me with equal deference and earnestness appeal to the voters to endeavor to obtain from their candidates for Congress pledges that, in the event of their election, they will support the granting of adequate Federal aid to make this Na-

tion cancer free. It is my heartfelt hope that any congressional candidate of any political party who evades this issue or refuses to commit himself or herself to the suport of such Federal aid will, for the sake of suffering humanity, be defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House who supported the cancer bill, we have lost our first battle. But let us not be discouraged. Our cause is as holy as the Master's command to heal the sick and cast out devils. It may be necessary for us to do the second of these in order to accomplish the first. But, regardless of difficulties, we shall eventually win, because—

"However the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right."

With emaciated hands, distracted minds, tortured bodies, and heart-rending voices, millions of the world's cancer victims are frantically and pathetically crying out to the Members of the Congress, "Save us or we perish."

Merciful Providence, help us to respond to this appeal in a manner that will deserve Thy blessing and free from the most frightful curse that has ever descended upon the world millions of those who were made in Thy image and whose agony was never exceeded, except by that of Thy sinless Son who died upon the cross.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, when our old and good friend MATTHEW NEELY passed on recently, the Senate lost one of its ablest legislators. In addition to being a great Senator, he was a great speaker. I have assembled some of his more memorable and significant addresses, and I ask unanimous consent to have them printed.

While some of these addresses were delivered 20 years ago, it is interesting to note that we are still struggling today with many of the problems he discussed. I feel that Senators will be interested in reading and rereading these addresses.

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

JACKSON DAY SPEECH OF SENATOR M. M. NEELY DELIVERED AT FAIRMONT, W. VA., JANUARY 9, 1936

As long as the rights, the aspirations, and the hopes of the common people live, love for Old Hickory Jackson; admiration for his brilliant achievements, and the millennium of his glory will never die. All the voluminous history of mankind written in martyrs' blood or sacrificial tears will be searched in vain for a more faithful, heroic, picturesque public servant than Andrew Jackson, the child of poverty, the master of adversity, the gallant soldier, the pre-eminent American patriot whose statesmanlike accomplishments in behalf of humanity will forever shine with the splendor of the bright and morning star.

For spiritual encouragement the heathen turn to his idol, the Mussulman to Mohammed, the Christian to the Sublime Man of Galilee, to whom untold millions have poured forth the wild, seraphic yearnings of their hearts in the famous lines:

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly."

In time of social upheaval, economic stress, or political strain, the masses of the American people in general, and in particular the members of the great party that revere, preach, and practice the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, turn their faces to the Hermitage and seek counsel, guidance, and inspiration from General Jackson, whose glowing achievements in time of peace were equaled only by his supreme courage and success in time of war.

It is unnecessary to remind this audience that the present is a time of unusual political turmoil and danger. Bloody war is raging in Africa and black clouds of military conflict hang low over the greatest nations of the Eastern Hemisphere. In many countries the plow and the pruning hook rust while the sword and spear are glorified more and more with every passing day.

The unparalleled panic, from which the party of Jackson is delivering the American people, cursed our country from 1929 to 1933 and tried men's souls as they had never beeen tried before. And now when the invading armies of unemployment, financial ruin, want, and woe have all been triumphantly repelled, when returned and still returning prosperity is blessing millions of homes, and confidence in the Government of the United States has been completely restored, the selfish privilege hunters and greedy, frenzied financiers, who were so largely responsible for the disasters which recently overwhelmed the Nation, are mobilizing throughout the country to wage a war of extermination against Franklin Roosevelt, the greatest living champion of the rights

of men, just as similar interests mobilized for the destruction of Andrew Jackson 104 years ago.

In the circumstances, let us seek inspiration, strength, and courage at the Jacksonian fountain, which, like Tennyson's brook, flows on and on forever.

Nicholas Biddle, his banking fraternity and their plutocratic friends, despised Jackson because he would not permit them to utilize the Government for the promotion of their selfish interests at the expense of all the rest of the people.

Today the Liberty League, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and various other worshipers of the golden calf hate Franklin D. Roosevelt because he refuses to be a subservient priest in the tabernacle of the idol before which they bow their knees and upon whose altar they offer their sacrifice. The Liberty League believes in the rule of gold. The President believes in the Golden Rule. Therefore the league desires to substitute Hooverism for the President's philosophy. Judas Iscariot is remembered because he betrayed the sinless Saviour.

One hundred years hence the spokesmen for the Liberty League will be remembered, if at all, because they basely betrayed Franklin D. Roosevelt and maliciously obstructed his efforts to rescue the American people from dire distress.

In the vicious war against General Jackson, whom we honor tonight, the pioneers in the wilderness, the toilers in the factories and the fields, the average women and men of every section of the United States with wild enthusiasm, rallied around the standard of Old Hickory and, under his leadership, they won for themselves and their posterity a victory of such grandeur and glory that some future Creasy should supplement with this epochal event the original 15 decisive battles of the world.

On Jefferson's birthday, 1830, the nullificationists gave a great banquet in the city of Washington for the purpose of speeding their cause. President Jackson attended as the guest of honor. After a number of speeches had been made in favor of nullification, the toastmaster called on our hero to express his sentiments. He arose, and incensed by the challenge to national sovereignty, to which he had just listened, he solemnly and forcefully said: "Our Federal Union; it must be preserved."

A little later a Member of the Congress from South Carolina called on him and asked him if he had any commands for his friends. The President replied, "Yes, I have. Please give my compli-

ments to my friends in your State and say to them that if a single drop of blood shall be shed there in opposition to the laws of the United States I will hang the first man I can lay my hands on engaged in such treasonable conduct upon the first tree I can reach."

Thus are indicated the political philosophy of "Old Hickory" Jackson and the vigor of the resolution with which he maintained it.

If our patron saint should miraculously come from the great beyond and sit at this banquet table tonight, and should again be asked to express his sentiments who, in the light of our recent history, can doubt that his answer would, in effect, be: "The people of the United States; when all other agencies fail them, the Federal Government must rescue them from the dangers of bankruptcy and unemployment and the misery of destitution and starvation."

By logical deduction, such have been the sentiments of Franklin D. Roosevelt ever since he became our President on March 4, 1933. And "Old Hickory" has never had a more worthy successor in the White House than Mr. Roosevelt has to the entire satisfaction of a majority of the American people, conclusively proved himself to be. He has fully perceived that—

"Not gold, but only men can make
A people great and strong—
Men who, for truth and honor's sake,
Stand fast and suffer long—

"Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who fight while others fly—
They plant a nation's pillars deep;
And raise its banner to the sky."

Andrew Jackson knew, and fortunately Franklin Roosevelt knows that the Constitution of the United States was like the Sabbath—made for man and not man for the Sabbath. Franklin Roosevelt knows, as Woodrow Wilson knew, that the Constitution was intended to be a vehicle of life, and not an instrument of death.

Let us hope that others may eventually profit by the manifest wisdom of these great men. Commonsense says that a constitution that permits a government to send millions to death in battle does not prevent the government from saving millions from starvation.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS FOR SENATOR JOSEPH TAYLOR ROBINSON, JULY 14, 1937

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President—

"Whether at Naishapur or Babylon,
Whether the cup with sweet or bitter run,
The wine of life keeps oozing drop by drop,
The leaves of life keep falling one by one."

And oh, how swiftly the wine of life oozes; how rapidly the leaves of life fall within the little circle that surrounds the membership of the United States Senate.

The grim, insatiate reaper, with marble heart that feels no pity; with icy hand that knows no mercy; with sickle keen that never turns its edge, has, without an instant's warning, removed Joseph T. Robinson, one of the most illustrious of Senators, from the tumultous land of the living to the silent land of the dead.

For much more than a quarter of a century he was one of the most celebrated men of the Nation. He was successively a member of the general assembly of his State, a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, Governor of Arkansas, and a Member of this body continuously from 1913 until last night, when his eyes closed in that peaceful sleep "from which none ever wake to weep."

Less than 20 hours ago he appeared to be in perfect health, in the very flower of mature manhood, and but a short step from the summit of human achievement. Only yesterday he was magnificently leading one side of the greatest parliamentary battle that has been waged in the Senate since the days of Webster and Calhoun and Clay.

A more capable, conscientious, or courageous forensic chieftain never entered the lists. He illuminated every question he discussed, graced every cause he espoused, dignified every task he touched, and ennobled every duty he performed.

But now we call his name in vain. From his pallid lips an answer nevermore will come. In the hush that pervades this sanctuary which he so long and so brilliantly adorned we realize that this faithful friend has sailed that surging, sad, and solemn sea which separates the narrow shores of time from the boundless kingdom of eternity. He has passed the limits of earthly vision.

His living form cannot be seen through the telescopes of science or the tears of grief. But in this hour of overwhelming anguish we look beyond the cloud of gloom that hangs above us like a pall and there, through faith, we see the star of hope still shining on.

In the lustrous light of that constant star we read the assuring promise of the Saviour of the world:

"I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die."

Fellow Senators, in this promise let us put our trust. While dogmas perish and creeds crumble, while agnosticism decays and atheism dies, let us continue to lean upon the everlasting arm, believing that the twilight here is but the dawn of a grander day upon some other shore; believing that the feeble flame that flickers here for a little while will at last leap into a bright and shining light when the spirit of man has winged its flight back to Him that gave it birth.

God grant that Joe Robinson is now walking the streets of paradise that are paved with stars.

Illustrious patriot and leader, loved and loving husband, cherished, faithful friend, a long farewell.

"All our hearts are buried with you,
All our thoughts go onward with you.
Come not back again to labor,
Come not back again to suffer,
Where the famine and the fever
Wear the heart and waste the body.
Soon our task will be completed,
Soon your footsteps we shall follow
To the islands of the blessed,
To the land of the hereafter."

Farewell, great heart, till we meet you in the purple dawn of an endless day in that imperishable realm where the rainbow never fades, where no one ever grows old, where friends never part, and loved ones never, never die.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR M. M. NEELY TO WEST VIRGINIA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, HUNTINGTON, NOVEMBER 8, 1940

Mr. President and ladies and gentleman of the West Virginia State Education Association, let me thank you sincerely for that enthusiastic applause. But your speaker is not vain enough to consider it personal to him. In his opinion, it simply means that the schoolteachers present are, subject to a slight modification, confidently accepting as gospel the admonition of Mrs. Casey Jones contained in the famous doggerel: "Go to bed, children, and hush your crying, for you've got another papa on the Salt Lake Line."

In any event, you may be certain that the next chief executive of the State utterly rejects every word, syllable, letter, and implication of that part of the report made by Gov. William Berkeley, of Virginia, to the Commissioner of Colonies, in which he said:

"I thank God there are no free schools, no printing, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years: for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the Government."

My appraisal of the free or common school system of this Nation and State is accurately indicated by the inscription beneath the bust of the immorial Horace Mann, which occupies a conspicuous place in the Hall of Fame. This is its unconditional, stirring assertion: "The common school is the greatest discovery ever made by man."

This preeminent instructor and author in his third famous lecture on education says:

"In our country and in our times no man is worthy the honored name of statesman who does not include the highest practicable education of the people in all his plans of administration."

Let me assure you that this wise declaration is unconditionally accepted by him who has been elected to serve as the next Governor of West Virginia. Upon this basis, the schoolteachers of West Virginia and the next chief executive of the State should be able to cooperate in the highest degree in providing the schoolchildren of West Virginia better educational opportunities than they have ever enjoyed, and their instructors in the free schools more equitable compensation, greater protection against the blight of political coercion, and greater security against the curse of poverty in their declining years than the teachers of the State have ever known.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS FOR SENATOR KEY PITTMAN, NOVEMBER 12, 1940

Mr. President—

"We know when moons shall wane,
When summer birds from far shall cross the sea,
When autum's hues shall tinge the golden grain—
But death, oh, who shall teach us when to look for thee?

"Is it when spring's first gale
Comes forth to whisper where the violets lie?
Is it when roses in our paths grow pale?
They have one season—all are ours to die."

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

When the great, loving heart of Senator Key Pittman throbbed for the last time the United States Senate sacrificed a faithful, loved, and loving friend. He was brilliant in intellect, great in sympathy, and grand in soul. He was a patriot who loved principle more than party, a statesman who worshipped at the shrine of truth, a humanitarian who burned incense on the altar of universal good.

As a public official he knew no dictator but his conscience, no guide but his judgment, no purpose but to serve his country and promote the welfare of its people. Where duty led he followed, regardless of consequences, heedless of results, and thoughtless of rewards.

For his lofty patriotism we admired him, for his surpassing statesmanship we honored him, for his faithful service to humanity we loved him. As we admired, honored, and loved him in life, so we revere him in death, mourn his loss and cherish his memory as a priceless possession. We wrap the spotless record of his outstanding achievements in the silver foil of affection, entwine them with the golden threads of gratitude and store them in the vaults of our hearts to be treasured there until we, too, return to dust.

Without a fear, a murmur, or a moan, Senator Pittman

> "Sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approached his grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Dream on, beloved and sainted dead, through seedtime and harvest, through sunshine and shadow, through winter's storm and summer's calm, until the Harbinger of the Resurrection shall arouse thee from thy slumber and usher thee through the gates of glory

> "Into the city of temples and turrets of gold
> That gleam by a sapphire sea,
> Like jewels more splendid than earth may behold
> Or are dreamed of by you and by me."

ADDRESS AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 10, 1942

Governor NEELY. Mr. Toastmaster, gracious host, illustrious honor guest, and distinguished friends of the peerless legislative champion of righteousness in governmental affairs, a fatalistic philoso-

pher once said that on election day the American people have the right to do anything they d—— please. [Laughter.] Recent returns from the political front preclude the possibility of refuting this assertion. But please do not think it an unpardonable asperity for me to observe that in Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia the people greatly abused their privilege of punishing themselves and defeating their faithful servants on the 3d day of November. [Laughter.] Kindly mark the prediction. Before the expiration of the next 6 years the voters of Nebraska will, in sackcloth and ashes, repent of the flagrant sin they committed against themselves and their posterity by failing to return to the United States Senate the most useful lawmaker in the whole wide world tonight.

Eternity, that mysterious entity, without birth or death; space, that prodigious playground of the planets, without beginning or end; some astounding achievements and a few extraordinary men like George Washington and George Norris defy adequate portrayal by any language known to the human race.

In such cases, ordinary description but tends to decrease grandeur and diminish glory. Only the Master has manifested recognition of this truth. For example, the story of the creation of the whole vast universe, including everything from the tiniest speck on earth to the most stupendous star in heaven, is told in the first chapter of Holy Writ in the sublimely brief and simple words:

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

Let me, in speaking of the honor guest, strive for a semblance of the brevity of this divine, felicitous language, because much speaking in an attempt to reveal the greatness of George Norris, describe his goodness, or extoll the value of his public service, would become as sounding brass or tinkling cymbals.

Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, William J. Bryan, "Battling Bob" La Follette, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and George Norris constitute the most brilliant stars in the brightest constellation of humanitarian statesmen who have ever illumined the pages of American history.

For a longer time than the average person can remember there has not been a single important uprising for governmental reformation in which George Norris has not been in the forefront of the conflict on the side of the right. In every battle for progress, his leadership has been more conspicuous and 10 times more inspiring than the famous white plume of Henry of Navarre.

Ever since his maturity, George Norris has unselfishly and herocially fought for the common people every day and all day

long. If he had been just a little nearer divine, he would not have been defeated on the 3d of November; he would have been conducted to a new Calvary and crucified upon a new cross.

When Pilate, on a dark and melancholy day, inquired of his subjects whether he should release the sinless Saviour or Barabbas, the robber, the frenzied mob cried out against the Master: "Away with this man, let Him be crucified, and release unto us Barabbas."

"Until the sun grows cold,
And the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold."

No one will ever know how narrowly Senator Norris has escaped a crown of thorns, a spear in the side, and the agency of a martyr's death.

A few days after the election, a metropolitan newspaper carried a front-page picture of this gallant lawgiver gazing at the dome of the Capitol. Beneath this was a brief article entitled "The End of the Trail." It stated, among other things, that this eminent statesman had seen more than fourscore years. No one in this audience will doubt that millions are hoping that the great Norris will not believe that he is near "the end of the trail," or think that it is too late for him to render more service to his country in the days to come than the average statesman of half his age will ever be able to perform.

"Nothing is too late
Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate.
Cato learned Greek at 80; Sophocles
Wrote his grand Oedipus, and Simonides
Bore off the prize of verse from his compeers,
When each had numbered more than fourscore years,
Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales,
At 60 wrote the Canterbury Tales;
Goethe, at Weimar, toiling to the last,
Completed Faust when 80 years were past.
And Theophrastus, at fourscore and ten,
Had but begun his 'Characters of Men.' "

The next decade will probably be the most fruitful and pleasant 10-year period in the remarkable life of this renowned man.

"For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress,
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day."

As Senator Norris continues his crusade for better things for all the people; as he continues to march triumphantly westward in the golden glow of the setting sun, he can confidently say:

"I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And waits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

Senator Norris, there are no words in my vocabulary sufficiently vigorous to express my love for you, my gratitude to you, or the depth of my appreciation of the inspiration which you supplied me throughout my 16 years of happy association with you in the Senate. My firm belief in the superiority of your statesmanship, the loftiness of your motives, and the purity of your purposes is feebly indicated by the fact that a hundred times, when compelled to be absent from Senate rollcalls, my request to Majority Secretary Leslie Biffle was: "In matters of party policy, pair me as voting with my beloved leader, Senator Alben Barkley; but on all other questions, pair me as voting with Senator George Norris."

An eloquent author must have unconsciously had him in mind when he said of another, he is—

"A spring of ice-cold water to the parched and burning lips of thirst;
A palm that lifts its coronet of leaves above the desert sand;
An isle of green in some far sea;
The purple light of dawn above the eastern hills;
A cloud of gold beneath the setting sun;
A fragrance wafted from an unseen shore,
A silvery strain of music heard within some palace wrought of dreams."

In the thought and slightly modified words of the versatile Eugene Field:

"Bless you, Senator Norris! may you live a thousan' years,
To sort o' keep things lively in this vale of human tears;
An' may I live a thousan', too—no, a thousan' less a day,
For I shouldn't like to be on earth to hear you'd passed away."

[Applause.]

MATTHEW MANSFIELD NEELY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE FEDERATION OF McGUFFEY SOCIETIES BY MATTHEW M. NEELY OF WEST VIRGINIA AT OXFORD, OHIO, JUNE 28, 1953

The custom of commemorating the memory of the illustrious dead is older than civilization. It began in the twilight of antiquity. It will continue until the Angel of the Apocalypse, with one foot on land and one on sea, proclaims that time shall be no more.

According to the veracious Greeks, in the olden, golden days of myth Artemis accidentally slew her lover, Orion. When she found it impossible to restore him to life, she miraculously transformed him into a constellation which she set in the boundless blue above to shine among the heavenly bodies in order to keep a cherished memory green until the end of time.

For untold ages the Chinaman has worshiped the shades of his departed. For myriad years he has bowed before the ashes of kith and kin and kept bright the sacred fire upon his ancestral altar.

The ancient Egyptians, not satisfied with the performance of ordinary ceremonies in veneration of their dead, devised means of embalming the body so perfectly that it could be kept on exhibition for centuries and handed down as a priceless legacy from ancestor to offspring.

Moses, dead in Horeb's lonely mountain, and supernaturally buried by angels' hands, was honored for 30 days and nights with feasts and fasts by all the Israelitish host, and a thousand tributes of respect were paid the memory of that illustrious leader so great and good in life, so exalted and so grand in death.

This custom of commemoration, which rests upon precedents of such high antiquity, we lovingly perpetuate in undying honor of William Holmes McGuffey, one of the greatest moralists since Moses, one of the greatest teachers since the crucifixion.

In a log house near Washington, Pa., on September 23, 1800, William Holmes McGuffey first opened his eyes upon a world in which man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn—a universal affliction, to the alleviation of which, as we now know, the newcomer was destined to devote all but the early morning time of his life.

It is not recorded that his birth was signalized by the appearance of any new star, comet, or meteor, or that the heavens, in any other manner, blazed forth the glad tidings that an unusual babe had been born. So far as known, no generous leprechaun ever told young McGuffey where to find a gold mine. No amiable fairy ever

waved a magic wand over his cradle. No learned Chiron, such as taught Achilles, ever helped him to acquire worldly wisdom.

In brief, his birth and youth were similar to those of the average member of that innumerable throng which inspired the expression, "the short and simple annals of the poor."

In his parents' home on the outskirts of the vast western wilderness, the Holy Bible and the Christian religion were familiar themes. He was reared under the influence of the righteous austerity of the Presbyterian faith. With unusual devotion to duty, he walked the rugged road of right and never wandered from the way to drink the bacchanalian draft, or loiter in alluring shade or pick the fragrant flowers that fringe the banks wherein temptation's wooing tide forever ebbs and flows.

Heedless of the manifold hardships and regardless of the manifold perils of pioneer life on our western frontier 150 years ago, the idealistic young McGuffey, with tireless energy and never-failing determination, acquired a thorough, liberal education.

At the age of 25 he was employed as a professor at Miami University, where he soon rose to the heights where outstanding ability and service are rewarded with fortune which neither moth nor rust can corrupt and with fame which thieves cannot break through and steal.

In behalf of economy of time, we refrain from discussing the various additional diversified, important educational offices he held or the valuable pulpit service rendered, and invite attention to the fact that during the 11 years after he became a professor in your local university he produced the first four of the series of invaluable readers which, in their entirety, constitute the most illuminating, practical, and valuable legacy any human being has ever bequeathed to a great people.

During the last 6 decades of the 19th century, the McGuffey Readers created in millions of American boys and girls their first desire for improvement and learning. And these millions were started on their memorable, joyous journeys from the lowlands of indifference, illiteracy, and ignorance to the lofty heights of education, knowledge, and glorious achievement by the philosophy most interestingly, convincingly, and unforgettably expounded in the McGuffey Readers.

Who that is familiar with these memorable books can ever forget or fail to heed the admonitions of the masterpieces that are contained in these volumes? For example, such as: Mary's Lamb—in behalf of human treatment of animals; The Lark and the Farmer—a lesson in self-reliance; A Place for Everything—emphasizing the value of economy of time and an orderly and efficient life; The

Wolf—a fable, the moral of which is, the truth itself is not believed from one who often has deceived; A Moment Too Late—the importance of being on time; Beware of the First Drink—which is self-explanatory; The Seven Sticks—a lesson in brotherly love and cooperation; Don't Kill the Birds; The Pert Chicken—in which the important lines are:

"To be very wise, and show it,
Is a pleasant thing, no doubt;
But, when young folks talk to old folks,
They should know what they're about."

Waste Not, Want Not; and oh how many have found never-ending inspiration in the lines. Try, Try Again and Lazy Ned who

"Would never take the pains
To seek the prize that labor gains,
Until the time had passed;
For, all his life, he dreaded still
The silly bugbear of up hill,
And died a dunce at last."

the consequence of illness, the reward of industry; Casabianca; Hugh Idle and Mr. Toil; A Mother's Gift—The Bible; The Spider and the Fly; Respect for the Sabbath Rewarded, epitomized in the verse we learned while kneeling by mother's side,

"A Sabbath well spent
Brings a week of content,
And joys on the coming tomorrow;
But a Sabbath profaned
Whatsoever be gained,
Is a sure forerunner of sorrow."

"I Pity Them"—distinguishing between theoretical and practicable charity; What I Live For; The Righteous Never Forsaken; The Blue and the Gray; the Supposed Speech of John Adams, "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish;" Rock Me to Sleep; Maud Muller; Speech of Paul on Mars Hill; Bill and Joe; Thanatopsis, with its trumpet call

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scouraged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

and lines To a Water-Fowl, which include

"He, who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky they certain flight
In the long way that I must tred alone,
Will lead my steps aright."

But we must end this

"Fragrant retrospection who the vanished thoughts that start into being
Are like perfume from the blossoms of the heart and to dream the old dreams over,
'Tis a luxury divine when my truant fancy wanders to those old McGuffey Readers of mine."

Today let us in imagination strew the grave of our illustrious, beloved Professor McGuffey with the freshest, the fairest and the most fragrant flowers. Let us lay upon the heaving turf above his head the imperishable amaranth, the fadeless emblem of immortality. Let us wreath about his final resting place the ivy, the evergreen token of brotherly love, and through this symbolic service, as best we can, discharge our duty to our great benefactor, teacher and friend to whom we owe a debt of gratitude so great that it can never be paid.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR M. M. NEELY TO THE ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, JANUARY 26, 1953, MAYFLOWER HOTEL—ROBERT BURNS EULOGY

Mr. Toastmaster, fellow Scots, Presbyterians, and worthy ladies and gentlemen of the St. Andrew's Society of the Capital of the Nation:

For your generosity in permitting me to share the memorable pleasure of this, so far, delightful banquet and for the notable honor you have conferred upon me by inviting me to speak to you briefly of the matchless and inimitable Robert Burns, who will live in the throbbing heart of humanity forever, I thank you again and again. My grateful recollection of your gracious hospitality on this occasion will be treasured to the end of my days and the abiding memory of your kindness will be

"The rainbow to my storms of life,
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
And tints tomorrow with prophetic ray."

The custom of commemorating the memory of illustrious men who have passed into the silent land is as old as the human race. It was born of love, christened by gratitude and cradled by de-

votion. It began in the twilight of human existence. It will live until the end of time.

We learn from Grecian myth that after Artemis had accidentally slain her lover, Orion, and found it impossible to restore him to life, she miraculously transformed him into a starry contellation which she fixed in the firmament to shine among the heavenly bodies in order to keep a cherished memory green forever.

For untold ages the Chinaman has worshiped the shades of his departed loved ones and for myriad years he has kept bright the sacred fire upon his ancestral altar.

The ancient Egyptians, not satisfied with the performance of conventional ceremonies in honor of their loved ones who had passed away, devised such a perfect system of embalming the human body that it could be kept on exhibition for centuries and handed down as a priceless legacy from ancestor to offspring.

Moses, dead in Horeb's lonely mountain and supernaturally buried by angels' hands, was honored for 30 days and nights with feasts and fasts by all the Israelitish host, and a thousand tributes of respect were paid the memory of that preeminent leader, so great and good in life, so exalted and so grand in death.

This custom of commemoration, which rests upon precedents of such high antiquity, we lovingly and tenderly perpetuate tonight in undying honor of the unforgettable Scottish.

"Peasant prince,
The loving cotter king,
Compared with whom the greatest lord
Is but a titled thing."

At this moment, as never before, we fervently wish for the Shakespearean power of successfully invoking

"A muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention,
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene."

to the end that our present duty might be so nobly performed that we all might go forth from this banquet hall "with our strength renewed; to mount up with wings as eagles; to run, and not be weary; to walk, and not faint."

Adequate commemoration of Robert Burns is a task as impossible of performance as was that of the vestal virgin who, in order to prove her innocence, was required to carry water in a sieve from the banks of the Tiber to the top of the Capitoline Hill. The difficulties of narrating in detail the bringing of the universe into existence were such that the inspired author of the first book of the

Bible reduced the portrayal of that astounding achievement to the sublimation of brevity— "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

To the best of our ability, we shall, as a matter of necessity, emulate this shining example of condensation of expression for the reason that Burns' imagination was so soaring, his talents so diversified, his vision so penetrating, his thinking so profound, his power of expression so unlimited, and his service to humanity so great that detailed discussion of this marvelous man's bequests to posterity is impossible. In the circumstances, we can do little more than feebly indicate some reasons why we owe Robert Burns infinitely more than we can ever pay for his service and inspiration to mankind.

In the recent memorial edition of the Anthology of the World's Best Poems selected by Edwin Markham, a brief biographical sketch of Burns contains the remarkable statement:

"Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence and the French Rights of Man are not weightier documents in the history of freedom than are the songs of Robert Burns."

We supplement this lofty, sweeping generalization with the specific reminder that Burns was a faithful and valuable friend to the American Colonists in their darkest hour of need. When called upon to participate in drinking a toast to William Pitt, the courageous Burns said: "I give you a better toast—George Washington!" At a later meeting when he was calleld upon to drink to the toast: "Success to British arms in America." Burns said: "No; I will drink to the toast—May their success equal the justice of their cause." No imperiled patriot ever made a bolder or better response.

It is much more than an interesting coincidence that while Burns was freely lending the aid of his persuasive tongue and facile pen to the cause of the American Colonists the famous Scot, John Witherspoon, in New Jersey, and the Scotch Presbyterians in North Carolina, who provided the inspiration for the Mecklenburg resolution—the progenitor of the Constitution of the United States—were fighting the battle for American freedom as heroically as Bruce and his immortals fought and gloriously won the bloody battle of Bannockburn on the 24th of June in the year of our Lord 1314.

Burns is the most famous of all the poetic champions of the common people, the underprivileged masses, and the oppressed. He knew, as few have known, that—

"Not gold but only men can make a people great and strong,
Men who for truth and honor's sake stand fast and suffer long;
Brave men who work while others sleep, who fight while others fly,
They plant a nation's pillars deep and raise its banners to the sky."

He demonstrated his superior understanding of values when he declared, "An honest man's the noblest work of God." Burns well knew and by noble deeds animated the truths which Markham generations later proclaimed in the impressive lines:

"We are blind until we see that in the universal plan,
Nothing is worth the making if it does not make the man.
Why build we cities glorious if man unbuilded goes?
In vain we build the world unless the builder also grows."

Robert Burns was the greatest of all great authors of the lyrics of love. Not only in "Farewell to Nancy," "Highland Mary," "A Red, Red Rose," and "To Mary in Heaven" but in longer poems in which love is only incidental to a more general theme are impassioned utterances such as this:

"Sage experience bids me this declare—
'If Heaven a draught of heavenly pleasure spare—
One cordial in this melancholy vale,
'Tis when a youthful, loving, modest pair
In other's arms, breathe out the tender tale,
Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents the evening gales.' "

To all the lads and lassies everywhere who are either enjoying or suffering the pangs of requited or unrequited love, Burns' love lyrics are unconditionally recommended as the only balm of Gilead in the universe sufficiently potent to produce whatever result the lover's heart may desire.

Burns is the peerless eulogist of the Christian home. The Cotter's Saturday Night is the world's most perfect portrayal of a happy family scene. The following excerpt is offered as justification for that assertion:

"The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face,
They, round the ingle, form a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er, with patriarchial grace,
The big ha'-bible, ance his father's pride:
* * * * *
He wales a portion with judicious care;
And 'Let us worship God!' he says with solemn air.

"They chant their artless notes in simple guise,
They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim;
Perhaps 'Dundee's' wild-warbling measures rise;
Or plaintive 'Martyrs,' worthy of the name;
Or noble 'Elgin' beets the heaven-ward flame;
The sweetest far of Scotia's holy lays:
Compar'd with these, Italian trills are tame;
The tickl'd ears no heart-felt raptures raise;

Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.
"The priest-like father reads the sacred page,
How Abram was the friend of God on high;
Or Moses bade eternal warfare wage
With Amalek's ungracious progeny;
Or how the royal bard did groaning lie
Beneath the stroke of Heaven's avenging ire;
Or Job's pathetic plaint, and wailing cry;
Or rapt Isaiah's wild, seraphic fire;
Or other holy seers that tune the sacred lyre.

"Then kneeling down to Heaven's Eternal King,
The saint, the father, and the husband prays:
Hope 'springs exulting on triumphant wing,'
That thus they all shall meet in future days,
There, ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh, or shed the bitter tear,
Together hymning, their Creator's praise,
In such society, yet still more dear;
While circling Time moves around in an eternal sphere."

The concluding verse of this rare and radiant poem attests not only to Burns' ardent patriotism but his deathless love for his native land. If you desire to increase your ambition, strengthen your determination, and fire your enthusiasm so as to make yourselves more valuable assets of your country during these most perilous of all perilous days in the history of the human race, look for your inspiration not in the thrilling history of the conquests of Alexander the Great, who laid waste the world with fire and sword. Look for that inspiration not in the seductive pages of the Gallic War, in which are recounted the brilliant achievements of Caesar's imperial legions as they bore the language, the customs and the laws of the holy city on the points of their spears to Gaul and Britain and to those who dwelt beyond the Rhine. Look for your inspiration, not in the stirring biography of the great Napoleon, whose grand army and old guard spread the cold gray spell of militarism's frightful desolation from the fruitful fields of sunny Italy to the sterile shores of the frozen ocean. No inspiration such as this that will spur you to sublime achievements in peace as well as war; help you to solve the perplexing problems that confront the Nation and the world; teach you to serve your country; live for it; courageously fight for it and, if need be, gloriously die for it, and at the same time enroll your names in the guilded book of immortality—

inspiration such as this you will find in the last verse of "The Cotter's Saturday Night," which is as follows:

"O Thou who poured the patriotic tide,
That streamed through Wallace's undaunted heart;
Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride,
Or nobly die, the second glorious part,
(The patriot's God peculiarly thou art,
His friend, inspirer, guardian, and reward.)
O, never, never Scotia's realm desert;
But still the patriot, and the patriot bard,
In bright succession raise, her ornament and guard."

Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in a toast to the most famous and beloved of all the countless immortals dear old Scotia has ever given to the world. To him who long has been and will forever be

"A spring of ice-cold water to the parched and burning lips of thirst;
A palm that lifts its coronet of leaves above the desert sand;
An isle of green in some far sea;
The purple light of dawn above the eastern hills;
A cloud of gold beneath the setting sun;
A fragrance wafted from an unseen shore;
A silvery strain of music heard within some palace wrought of dreams."

Robert Burns—now and forever.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY M. M. NEELY IN THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE IN WHEELING, JANUARY 24, 1954, IN CELEBRATION OF THE 3000TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JERUSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF THE HEBREW KINGDOM

Distinguished rabbis and his honor, the mayor, ladies and gentlemen,

"Oh for a muse of fire that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention,
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene."

Then indeed would the 3000th anniversary of the making of Jerusalem the capital of the Hebrew kingdom be appropriately observed, and we should go forth from this holy temple with our

strength renewed; to mount up with wings as eagles; to run, and not be weary; to walk, and not faint.

The custom of commemorating illustrious personages, beneficent achievements and notable events had its beginning in the morning twilight of civilization. It will continue till the Angel of the Apocalypse, with one foot on land and one on sea, proclaims that time shall be no more. This antique custom we devoutly perpetuate tonight in undying honor of the world's most remarkable capital and its most unforgettable city and affectionately remember the matchless man who endowed it with immortality and made it the model of fleeting municipal government on earth and the symbol of our eternal home in that heavenly—

"City that lies in the Kingdom of Clouds,
In the glorious country on high,
Which an azure and silvery curtain enshrouds,
To screen it from mortal eye.

"A city of temples and turrets of gold,
That gleam by a sapphire sea,
Like jewels more splended than earth may behold,
Or are dreamed by you and by me."

And what are the unusual attributes of Jerusalem? To describe them or even enumerate them in their entirety would be to abuse your patience beyond the limit of toleration. Therefore, we shall mention but a few of the city's most salient features.

The location of Jerusalem is as rare as a day in June. It is as fascinating as the spellbinding fiction of the Arabian Nights. It is in Palestine, or the Holy Land, which completely embraces the Republic of Israel. Mandeville, in his book of travels, says: "That this land is the heart and middle of the world." According to the prophet Ezekiel and the revised version of the Old Testament, "Palestine is the navel of the earth." The Almighty, speaking of it under another name, said to Ezekiel, "It is the glory of all lands." The Lord further said: "This is Jerusalem; I have set it in the midst of the nations." Thus it appears that this extraordinary city is not only at the center of Palestine but also at the center of the world.

Palestine, with Jerusalem at its center, has from time immemorial been the most strategic of all earthly lands. It is the geographical connection between Asia and Africa. By reason of its long Mediterranean shoreline and its excellent commodious seaport of Haifa, it is the gateway to Europe and the Western World for the important commerce that originates in northeastern Africa and southwestern Asia.

As a consequence of this strategic importance, Jerusalem has been the world's most beleaguered metropolis. Ever since the days of Joshua great military powers such as Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, Egypt, Greece and Rome have again and again attacked and beseiged it.

The heroism, sacrifice and suffering of the Hebrews in defending Jerusalem defy all the descriptive powers of tongue and pen. Happily, as the result of the assistance of an all-wise, all-merciful, and all-powerful providence, these Jewish sacrifices and sufferings have not been in vain. For example, divine solicitude and assistance for the Holy City were memorably demonstrated 710 years before Christ when Sennacherib, with his Assyrian hordes, attempted to conquer Jerusalem. In response to the prayer of King Hezekiah, the angel of the Lord "went out" and in a single night smote 185,000 of the Assyrian invaders, and thus saved the city from destruction. Byron commemorated this remarkable event with the well-known lines:

"The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And the sheen of their spears were like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

"Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay withered and strown.

"For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed;
And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved, and forever grew still.

"And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal;
And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord."

But unfortunately 124 years later the Babylonians, under Nebuchadnezzar, overran Jerusalem and carried away thousands of its heroic defenders as prisoners of war. Time marches on. And after 70 years of captivity King Cyrus, of Persia, the conqueror of Babylon, grants the Jews permission to return to their homeland and rebuild their temple. In the next century the warlike Greeks gained complete control of both Jerusalem and Palestine and abrogated the autonomy which the Jews had enjoyed under Persian rule. In 165 B. C. the Jews, under Macab-

bean leadership, recovered control of Jerusalem, and resumed their religious services in the temple.

Through all the subsequent years of cruel persecution, fiery trial, and heartbreaking tribulation the Jewish people yearned, prayed, worked, and struggled for the privilege of living in the land of their fathers and for the reestablishment of their national government in the little country which had been given to them by Almighty God. Happily for the Jews and the world, the Jewish state was in 1948 once more established. Its name is the Republic of Israel. God grant that it may flourish like the palm tree, grow like a cedar in Lebanon, and bestow the blessings of wisdom, righteousness, and service upon the children of men to the last syllable of recorded time.

Since the issuance in 1917 of the Balfour Declaration, which marked the beginning of the final successful struggle for the reestablishment of the new government, the Arabs have resisted the assertions of Jewish rights not only to Jerusalem but generally to the Promised Land. Unfortunately a disturbing controversy between the Jews and the Arabs concerning the utilization of the water of the River Jordan is today before the United Nations for adjustment. It is my hope that this important matter will be promptly, peacefully, and righteously adjudicated.

In order to forestall misunderstanding or misrepresentation of what I am about to say regarding the Palestinian controversy which, for generations, has alternately raged and smouldered between the Arabs and the Jews, let me make it crystal clear that, in my opinion, the Arabs are a great, historic people. All should be sincerely grateful to them for their age-old rich contributions to science, literature, art, and civilization. Our system of notation and the name of the algebraic branch of mathematics and many important words such as alcohol, alkali, assassin, azure, chemistry, cipher, coffee, fakir, giraffe, magazine, mattress, nadir, nabob, tariff, zenith, and zero are Arabic gifts to the world. The foundation of modern chemistry was laid by the alchemists of Arabia. One of the most thrilling chapters of European history of the Middle Ages is that concerning the Arabic or Saracenic foundation of universities, observatories, libraries, and museums. The Arabs rescued from annihilation the remains of Greek and Alexandrian learning and originated a noble order of architecture of which the famous Alhambra at Granada and the stately Mosque at Cordova are the best known examples.

According to a renowned historian, the Arabs merit eternal gratitude for having been the preserver of the learning of the

Greeks and Hindus when Europe was too ignorant to take charge of the precious deposit. I concur in this commendation of the Arabs and all other similar ones that celebrated chroniclers have ever uttered. It is my hope that the foregoing will absolve me of either accusation or suspicion of being unfriendly to the Arabs, notwithstanding my inescapable belief that their prodigious contributions to the enlightenment of mankind and the welfare of the world do not, in any manner, justify their claim to any part of the Holy Land.

If my countrymen or the political party with which I am affiliated or the church of which I am a member held a general warranty deed from the Arabs or any other people except the Hebrews for all or any part of Palestine, my judgment and my conscience would still impel me to adhere to my conclusion that the Jews are exclusively entitled to every inch of the ancient land of Canaan, which embraces more than the Jewish Republic and the entirety of the City of Jerusalem.

Let me briefly indicate a few of my reasons for believing that the Jews' title to Jerusalem and the Holy Land is the most extraordinary, and indefensible the world has ever known.

According to the 17th chapter of Genesis, 1897 years before Christ, the Lord personally appeared before Abraham, when he was 99 years old, and granted unto him and his seed after him all the land of Canaan for an everlasting possession. Canaan, at that time, included much more than the entire boundary of the present Jewish Republic.

The seed of Abraham includes every Jew that breathes the breath of life. Consequently every Jew has title to an undivided interest in Jerusalem, the Jewish State and the greater area of what was once the land of Canaan. This title from the Infinite is as superior to any of which finite man is the author as the omnipotence of God is superior to the impotence of His earthly children.

At eternity exceeds time so the longevity of this remarkable grant exceeds that of any other to be found upon the historic scroll of twice 3,000 years. It was not for a decade, not for a century, not for a millenium, but for an everlasting possession.

According to a renowned poet, "A thousand years scarce serve to form a state." But in half a century less than this supposititious period the Jews fortified with their divine title, aided by Providence and led by the Lord's annointed, made Palestine one of the world's most famous countries, its kingdom one of the world's greatest governments, and Jerusalem—its capital—the world's most coveted city.

Under David and Solomon, the Hebrew kingdom attained the zenith of its magnificence and power. Recognition of its splendor, like the sight of the tree in Nebuchadnezzar's dream, "reached to the end of all the earth."

Subsequent to Solomon's death the entire Jewish realm was divided into the kingdom of Israel and the kingdom of Judah. The first comprised 10 tribes; the second only 2—those of Judah and Benjamin. The kingdom of Israel, after many centuries of turmoil, was overwhelmed by the Assyrians in the eighth century before Christ. Thereafter those who had composed this kingdom passed from history as an organized people and became known as the lost tribes of Israel.

The kingdom of Judah demonstrated miraculous powers of survival by withstanding wars, invasions, sieges, and battles without number until the year 70 of the Christian era, when the Romans overran Palestine, utterly destroyed Jerusalem, sowed its soil with salt, dispersed the Jews and made them heartbroken wanderers on the face of the earth. From then until the creation of the Republic of Israel in 1948 Jewish people were without a national home.

During the intervening centuries man, with his shameful inhumanity to man, murdered millions of the Jews and made countless other millions of them mourn and weep, as Rachel wept for her children in Rama in the long ago, and would not be comforted, because they were not.

Returning to the Arabs—they are still in possession of much of the land of Canaan. They have long contended that since they are also descendants of Abraham their rights to Palestine are equal or superior to those of the Jews. In my opinion, this contention is without factual, legal or logical support. The Arabs, who have a valid title to more than a million square miles of Asiatic territory, have never had any title whatsoever to any part of the Holy Land. And since the day that the Almighty gave to Abraham and his progeny the land of Canaan, the occupancy of this country by any people other than the Jews has simply been that of squatters on the land to which the Jews have held title from on high for almost 4,000 years.

Ishmael is the connecting link in the relationship between Abraham and the Arabs. Isaac is the connecting link in the relationship between Abraham and the Jews. Ishmael was the illegitimate son of Hagar, the Egyptian concubine. Isaac was the legitimate son of Abraham and his wife Sarah. Under the law, an illegitimate child cannot inherit from a putative father. Therefore, the Arabs have inherited from Abraham no title to any part of Palestine.

As recorded in Holy Writ, just before Abraham died he "gave all that he had unto Isaac. But unto the sons of the concubines, which Abraham had"—and these sons included Ishmael—"Abraham gave gifts, and sent them away from Isaac his son unto the east country." Thus it appears that, according to Abraham's last will, only Isaac and his posterity—the Jews—should ever possess the promised land of Canaan.

It is Jerusalem's rare distinction to be the birthplace of Solomon, the wisest man who ever lived, who gave the world three thousand proverbs, and whose songs were a thousand and five. And it is Jerusalem's still greater distinction to be mentioned more frequently than any other city in that treasured volume of sacred history, spiritual comfort and heavenly hope—the Holy Bible. What a deathless honor to be thus commemorated in the greatest story ever told—in the book that is daily read around the world; the only book in which—

"A glory guilds each sacred page,
Majestic like the sun,
It gives a light to ev'ry age;
It gives, but borrows none."

After King David transferred the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem and after his son, King Solomon, adorned the city with a magnificent temple of worship, Jerusalem became and ever since has been considered the supreme earthly spiritual center for the Jewish people throughout the world.

For wealth of sacred shrines and alluring places of historic interest, Jerusalem, like the name of Abou ben Adhem, leads all the rest. For example, in view from almost any housetop in Jerusalem are famous Mount Zion, Mount Olivet, the Garden of Gethsemane and Calvary, the hill known as the place of a skull. Near the base of this hill is Jeremiah's Grotto, in which the famous old prophet wrote the biblical Book of Lamentations. To this hill generations of prophets directed the attention of mankind. Historians will forever point to this same hill as the scene of the most widely publicized and most shocking tragedy which humanity has mourned for 1,900 years, and will continue to mourn forever in every enlightened land on earth.

Jerusalem and its environs have been the scenes of the most momentous events in the entire history of the human race—events which have incited the genius that has produced the most exquisite pictures ever painted, the most inspiring poems ever written, the most thrilling oratorios ever composed, the most comforting hymns ever chanted, the most melodious songs ever sung. These have

given us sunshine for our shadows, joy for our sorrows, smiles for our tears, and intimated to us the endless bliss of immortality in that realm where the rainbow never fades, where no one ever grows old, where friends never part and where loved ones never, never die. We know why the psalmist exclaimed, "If I forget Jerusalem, let my right hand forget cunning. Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

The seductive temptation to continue this endless story must be and now will be effectually resisted. Let me extend you my unfeigned and heartfelt congratulations upon being a part of the innumerable throng of God's favored people. All the other races and tribes of men owe you and your illustrious ancestors a debt of gratitude that can never be fully repaid.

Among countless contributions to the general welfare for which we are indebted to you are the sublime Psalms of David, the "wild seraphic fire of Isaiah," and the matchless epistles of the Apostle Paul. These, by promoting righteousness, providing hope for the hopeless and supplying comfort for the disconsolate have been worth more to humanity than all the ransoms ever paid for captive kings.

It was Moses—a Jew—through whom God gave us the Ten Commandments. It was a Jew who preached the Sermon on the Mount—the sublimest discourse on human conduct that ever emanated from the lips of man. It was a Jew who gave us the cherished assurance:

"I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

Long, long life, unlimited prosperity, happiness, righteousness and everlasting peace to Jerusalem, the Republic of Israel and every Jewish man, woman and child beneath the stars.

For the unsurpassable patience and courtesy with which you have honored me, with all my heart I thank you again and again, and the memory of his happy meeting with you will be to me.

"The rainbow to my storms of life,
The evening beam that smiles the cloud away,
And tints tomorrow with prophetic ray."

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